PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
AND
MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1823. No. 39.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
Corner of Market & Second streets,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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FOR Sale, at the Book store of Cramer & Spear, Wood street, Pittsburgh, "*A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.* Adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By William Law, A. M. To which is added some account of the author." Jan. 17.

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John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

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Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

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FORMERLY of the Cross roads, between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, Washington county,

Has Removed to Washington, Pa

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PUBLIC HOUSE & STAGE OFFICE,
Lately kept by Mr. Samuel Denniston,
At the North West corner of Main and Maiden Streets, opposite where the U. States' Turnpike enters Main street, from the East

The buildings, including stabling, &c are all new and in the completest order. The subscriber has provided himself with every necessary article to render the TRAVELLER comfortable. He hopes from strict attention and moderation in his bills, to share a portion of the public business.

Washington, Pa. Jan. 21, 1823. 3mo.

Doctor R. Mac Call,

May be consulted at Daly's Hotel, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

FROM a very extensive experience, both in private and public practice, Dr M'C is induced to hope that his services will not be unacceptable to the citizens of Pittsburgh. Those who honor him with their confidence, may rest assured, of the most prompt and punctual attendance.

By devoting his mind *exclusively* to the duties of his profession R. M'C. is *determined* to merit patronage, whether he may receive it or not.

Jan. 10—tf

New Commission
WARE-HOUSE
AND
AUCTION STORE.

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,
Commission Merchants,
MAYSVILLE, Ky.

INFORM the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that they have connected an Auction Store with their Commission Warehouse, and are prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of merchandize, to sell at auction or private sale, at the option of the Consignee, on the usual terms.

Merchants and others, who may favour them with their custom, may depend on their prompt attention and punctuality.

Maysville, May 3, 1821——May 18—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

400 ACRES:

The land is generally cleared, and of an excellent quality, the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Breden, Esq. attorney at law, Butler, or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh

Dec. 13, 1822—tf Allen & Grant.

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The Store Room & cellar.

in the North-East corner of the house occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern, on the corner of Market and Second Streets: a very eligible stand for business; which can be had low, for any term from one to five years, and possession given immediately.

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ALSO, For Sale—TWO LARGE CABLES
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WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, about the first of December last, a black and white STEER, about two years old—also, a HEIFER, about the same age, mostly white, with black spots about the head; no ear mark on either. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

James Hultz.

February 7, 1823—3t*

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1822, both days inclusive

RECEIPTS.

		Dolls.	Cts.
RECEIVED	from the Collector of the City of Pittsburgh for 1822,	4,503	21
Do.	Collectors of Pitt Township, for 1819, '20, '21 & '22,	2,141	87
Do.	Collectors of Plum Township, for 1821 & '22,	692	28
Do.	Collectors of Versailles Township for 1819 '21 & '22,	227	00
Do.	Collectors of Elizabeth Township, for 1818, '20 '21 & '22,	1,136	95
Do.	Collectors of Mifflin Township, for 1819, '20, '21 & 22,	654	77
Do.	Collectors of St. Clair Township, for 1820, '21 & '22,	1,664	92
Do.	Collectors of Robinson Township, for 1821 & '22,	454	20
Do.	Collectors of Fayette Township, for 1821 & '22,	844	96
Do.	Collectors of Moon Township, for 1821 & '22,	474	19
Do.	Collectors of Ohio Township, for 1821 & '22,	264	00
Do.	Collectors of Ross Township, for 1820, '21 & 22,	450	60
Do.	Collectors of Pine Township, for 1820, '21 & 22,	283	88
Do.	Collectors of Deer Township, for 1821 & '22,	155	00
Do.	Collectors of Indiana Township, for 1821 & '22,	234	62
Do.	from Morgan Neville, Esq. Sheriff, on account of a judgment in favor of the Commissioners vs Steele, Pride and Robinson,	524	17
Do.	County and road taxes, on sale of unseated lands,	7	06
Do.	County and road taxes, before sale,	611	35
Do.	For rent of houses belonging to the county, late the property of George Robinson, deceased,	58	00
Do.	From Morgan Neville, Esq. Sheriff, for jury verdicts, in the courts of quarter sessions for the years 1820, '21 & 22,	56	00
Do.	From do. for jury verdicts in the Mayor's court, for 1820, 21 & 22,	40	00
Do.	From do. for jury verdicts in the common pleas, for 1820,	60	00
Do.	From do. for jury verdicts in do. for 1821,	280	00
Do.	From do. for jury verdicts in do. for 1822,	240	00
Do.	From do. for fines in the quarter sessions, for 1820, '21 & 22,	23	00
Do.	From do. for fines in the Mayor's court, for 1820, '21 & '22,	42	00
Do.	From Geo. Cochran, Esq for J. Marshall's recognizance forfeited,	10	00
Do.	From do. on account of a fine vs. Mary Robinson,	12	00
Do.	From do. for verdicts received by him in criminal cases,	22	00
Do.	Costs in the case of Presley Woods and others in the quarter sessions,	16	50
Do.	Do. in the cases of J Neely and J Neely, Jr. in do.	8	28
Do.	From Commissioners' Clerk, for depreciated paper sold by him,	3	50
Do.	From John Christy for coal,	1	60
Do.	From R. Miranda, Esq. for sale of a stray cow,	1	72
		$16,529	93

EXPENDITURES.

		Dolls.	C.
PAID	Expenses of holding general and special elections,	27	65
	For repairs to court house, jail, and public offices,	431	70
	County commissioners for their services, viz.		
	Joseph Wilson, late commissioner,	19	00
	Robert Magee, late commissioner,	114	50
	James Semple, late commissioner,	225	00
	Benjamin Miller, late commissioner,	182	50
	John Scull, present commissioner,	258	00
	William Woods, present commissioner,	60	00
	Commissioners' clerk, for his services, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1822,	450	00
	Assessors, for their services,	555	02
	Expenses of teaching poor children,	1,038	31
	Viewers of roads and bridges,	344	25
	For building public bridges,	728	50
	Coroner's fees, and expenses of holding inquisitions,	220	58
	For taxes and costs refunded,	336	87
	For road taxes on unseated lands,	454	00
	For printing for commissioners' office, &c.	89	25
	County auditors, for settling accounts for 1821,	51	00
	For bell ringing, and attendance on courts,	109	00
	John Young, for his services as crier of the supreme court,	25	88
	John Young, for his services as crier of county courts,	92	37
	William Leeky, Esq in part for lot of ground purchased for jail,	2,315	12
	For stationary for the commissioners' office, &c.	33	69
	For contingent expenses	49	43
	Wm. Woods, for his services as county Treasurer, from 1st Jan. to 15th Oct. 1822,	200	00
	R. Biddle, Esq counsel for commissioners, one year's salary,	50	00
	For clerk's fees, in the court of quarter sessions and mayor's court,	251	39
	Attorney General's fees in criminal cases,	455	00
	Witnesses on behalf of the commonwealth,	397	42
	Justices' and aldermen's fees, in criminal cases,	461	28
	Constables, for attending courts,	146	50
	Sheriff's fees in criminal cases,	842	53
	For jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	756	16
	For medical services rendered prisoners in jail,	35	15
	Aldermen, for their services attending mayor's courts,	83	70
	For keeping convicts in the penitentiary at Philadelphia,	1,153	87
	Grand and traverse jurors for county and city courts,	2,761	12
	For Fuel for jail, court house, and commissioners' office,	122	23
	W. Forward, Esq. for his services as attorney for the commissioners in their suits vs. Steele, Pride & Robinson—and vs. John Wilkins' Ex'rs.	150	00
	For smith work for jail, &c.	24	50
	For Watchman at the jail,	27	00
	N. Calhoun, Esq. and John Porter for apprehending J. Kelly, a horse thief,	24	32
	J. R. Butler, Esq his fees for filing and transmitting returns of general elections, and for filing and docketing balances due by sundry collectors,	28	56
	Counterfeit money in the hands of late Treasurer, destroyed,	6	00
	Balance due William Woods, late Treasurer, on 31st Dec. 1821,	40	92
	Balance in the Treasury on the 31st December 1822,	744	56
		$16,529	93

Amount of Taxes laid on the several Townships for the year 1822.

	Dolls.	Cts.
City of Pittsburgh	4,802	49
Pitt Township	1,786	76
Plum Township	608	46
Versailles Township	345	47
Elizabeth Township	1,023	26
Mifflin Township	1,067	30
St. Clair Township	1,641	43
Robinson Township	502	28
Fayette Township	763	18
Moon Township	622	53
Ohio Township	367	02
Ross Township	595	56
Pine Township	231	05
Deer Township	321	62
Indiana Township	318	43
	$14,996	64

Amount paid and due by the several Collectors for the year 1822.

			Amount paid.	Amount due.
City of Pittsburgh,	William Arthurs,	Collector	$4,802 49	000 00
Pitt Township,	Henry Snively,	do	1, 13 06	473 70
Plum,	James Logan,	do	349 15	259 31
Versailles,	Larkin Stincheomb,	do	120 00	225 47
Elizabeth,	Caleb Edmonson,	do	629 39	393 87
Mifflin,	Gabriel Peterson,	do	443 26	624 04
St. Clair,	John Henry,	do	901 66	739 77
Robinson,	Samuel Scott,	do	190 00	312 28
Fayette,	Joseph Johnston,	do	541 54	221 64
Moon,	George Morrison,	do	471 94	150 39
Ohio,	Charles Jones,	do	192 50	174 52
Ross,	Casper Reel,	do	124 40	471 16
Pine,	William Nelson,	do	231 05	000 00
Deer,	Robert Porter,	do	90 50	231 12
Indiana,	John Pillars,	do	147 92	170 51
Amount paid			$10,548 86	4,447 78
Amount due, including lost taxes and commission for collecting,			4,447 78	
		Total	$14,996 64	

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

				Dolls.	Cts.
By Collectors for the year 1822, as above stated,				4,447	78
Andrew Fife,	Collector of Elizabeth Township, for	1818,		25	80
Robert Cain,	Moon,	1818,		8	47
Cornelius Gill,	Pitt,	1818,		6	14
Robert Johnston,	Plum,	1818,		305	77
Thomas Baker,	Deer,	1818,		2	39
Jacob Soles,	Versailles,	1819,		78	47
Hugh Wilson,	Elizabeth,	1819,		5	03
John M'Coy,	Robinson,	1819,		15	61
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,		167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,		56	20
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,		176	99
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,		509	22
Thomas Snodgrass	Mifflin,	1820,		57	84
William Cavin,	Versailles,	1821,		245	12
Nathan Newlon,	Elizabeth,	1821,		171	92
William Wilson,	Mifflin	1821,		68	91
	Carried forward,			6,329	61

			Dolls.	Cts.
	Brought forward,		6,329	61
By William Kennedy, Collector of St. Clair Township, for		1821,	44	24
William Brown,	Robinson	1821,	167	87
John Taylor,	Fayette	1821,	152	22
Philip Brown,	Ohio	1821,	53	22
Hugh Davis,	Ross	1821,	122	97
John M'Cord,	Pine	1821,	76	68
William Waddle,	Deer	1821,	79	81
James Ross,	Pitt	1821,	1,014	36
Total amount due by collectors,			8,040	98
Amount due from the estate of John Wilkins, former Treasurer, besides interest from 22d July 1819,			2,453	25
Amount due from William Steele, former Treasurer, exclusive of interest,			2,492	19
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, dec. former Treasurer, exclusive of interest,			3,911	69
Total amount due including lost taxes and commission for collecting,			16,898	11

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1823.

John Scull,
William Woods, } *Commissioners of Allegheny County.*

Attest.—
JOHN PATTERSON, Clk.

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Plum,	James Logan,	do	349	15 259 31
Versailles,	Larkin Stinchcomb,	do	120	00 225 47
Elizabeth,	Caleb Edmonson,	do	629	39 393 87
Mifflin,	Gabriel Peterson,	do	443	26 624 04
St. Clair,	John Henry,	do	901	66 739 77
Robinson,	Samuel Scott,	do	190	00 312 28
Fayette,	Joseph Johnston,	do	541	54 221 64
Moon,	George Morrison,	do	471	94 150 39
Ohio,	Charles Jones,	do	192	50 174 52
Ross,	Casper Reel,	do	124	40 471 16
Pine,	William Nelson,	do	231	05 000 00
Deer,	Robert Porter,	do	90	50 231 12
Indiana,	John Pillars,	do	147	92 170 51
Amount paid			$10,548	86 4,447 78
Amount due, including lost taxes and commission for collecting,			4,447	78
		Total	$14,996	64

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

				Dolls.	Cts.
				4,447	78
By Collectors for the year 1822, as above stated,			-		
Andrew Fife,	Collector of Elizabeth Township, for	1818,	-	23	80
Robert Cain,	Moon,	1818,	-	8	47
Cornelius Gill,	Pitt,	1818,	-	6	14
Robert Johnston,	Plum,	1818,	-	305	77
Thomas Baker,	Deer,	1818,	-	2	39
Jacob Soles,	Versailles,	1819,	-	78	47
Hugh Wilson,	Elizabeth,	1819,	-	5	03
John M'Coy,	Robinson,	1819,	-	15	61
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	-	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	-	36	20
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	-	176	99
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	-	509	22
Thomas Snodgrass	Mifflin,	1820,	-	57	84
William Cavin,	Versailles,	1821,	-	245	12
Nathan Newlon,	Elizabeth,	1821,	-	171	92
William Wilson,	Mifflin	1821,	-	68	91
	Carried forward,			6,329	61

				Dolls.	Cts.
	Brought forward,			6,329	61
By William Kennedy,	Collector of St. Clair Township, for	1821,	-	44	24
William Brown,	Robinson	1821,	-	167	87
John Taylor,	Fayette	1821,	-	152	22
Philip Brown,	Ohio	1821,	-	53	22
Hugh Davis,	Ross	1821,	-	122	97
John M'Cord,	Pine	1821,	-	76	68
William Waddle,	Deer	1821,	-	79	81
James Ross,	Pitt	1821,	-	1,014	36
	Total amount due by collectors,			8,040	98
Amount due from the estate of John Wilkins, former Treasurer, besides interest from 22d July 1819,				2,453	25
Amount due from William Steele, former Treasurer, exclusive of interest,				2,492	19
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, dec. former Treasurer, exclusive of interest,				3,911	69
Total amount due including lost taxes and commission for collecting,				16,898	11

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1823.

John Scull,
William Woods, } *Commissioners of Allegheny County.*

Attest.—
JOHN PATTERSON, Clk.

30

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1823.

The Suppressed Documents.—The two days' congressional debate on this subject would probably fill two or three newspapers, to the exclusion of every thing else. The article on the subject which we copy from the New York Commercial Advertiser, will let the reader into the *spirit* of that debate.

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We will never avail ourselves of slight occasions to sound an alarm—but the tendency of the debate of to-day, and the *spit it of it*, were too pointed to be misunderstood, even had not Mr Cook, of Illinois, dragged it, in all its odiousness, before the house, and exposing it, pronounced it an attempt to introduce "the second reign of terror" We warn the people!—Attempts are really making to surround *a certain* individual with an atmosphere which is to be impenetrable—and thus is he to be chariotted along to the eminence which he is seeking.—Our correspondent, A. B. has roused the indignation of this gentleman's friends and of some, who, if not *his* friends are *not* the friends of the administration. The inquisitorial power of the Spanish despotism is attempted, to drag A. B. to light, and we are to be put on the wheel, 'till *he this Judas*," as he was called in the debate, is dragged out, and, in the language of Mr. Wright of Maryland, in application to all the parties to it, (which *we know* to be *any thing* but the language of Maryland,) consigned to "*condign punishment.*"

We have but a moment to give to this subject, *at this time*. Let the people look well to it. Its details shall be faithfully given,—strike whom they may. One word more—we will bear the screw and the tourniquet—we will meet the committee, and face its powers—and if we are struck, it shall be at the expense of a rupture in the constitution, for that is our mantle; *but A. B. shall never be given up, at least, by us.*

—

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Mutilated Documents.—It appears to us that there is something very strange in the conduct of of some people at Washington in relation to the suppressed Documents. The Editors of the Intelligencer have been fully acquitted of blame, and Mr Crawford by his own testimony wholly exculpated himself, and yet never was the harmony of a nest of hornets more completely disturbed by a parcel of truant school boys, than were Mr. Crawford's friends in Congress the moment a further and more rigid investigation was proposed. Such was the feeling that during the debate "quite athwart went all decorum." Some of the Crawfordites attempted to implicate Mr Cook, (a very active, spirited, bustling, business like little man from Illinois, who does not like Mr. Crawford over much,) as having conspired with some others to make the erasure, with the expectation of its being ascribed to Mr Crawford, when, in due time they should bring it to light, by anonymous communications in the newspapers. Gov. Wright, of Maryland, a very *temperate* and *dignified* legislator, alluded in his remarks, "to some persons who had received the papers from the clerk, and who had broke the seals." "If it was proved," he said, "that the marks were not made before the documents came to the House, it was necessary to discover when the obliterations might have been made" This called up Mr Cook, who in a most eloquent and masterly manner, unveiled the insinuations, and confounded those who made them to the perfect satisfaction of every dispassionate and candid member of the House. I have sworn (before the committee said Mr C.) and I am willing to go to the altar of my God and swear that the erasures were not made within my knowledge. He had taken no pencil to the papers, nor had any of the whispers which had reached him; but when examined, each of the documents stood, were made on that floor, he owed it to his own character, to notice them in the most express and pointed terms. Mr. Cook proceeded to show the impudence of the pillory and imprecations then it was supposed she would be in her demands upon Spain, considering that a majority of the Sovereigns assembled, or represented at Verona, appeared ready to support her in warring against the spirit of freedom in that country to prevent it from crossing the Pyrenees. The Duke de Montmorency, representative of France at the Congress, induced the Sovereigns to yield to what he stated to be the desire of the French government, to put down the constitutional government of Spain, by resorting to war if that should be necessary to effect the purpose. On his return to Paris, he prepared a note to be transmitted to Spain, announcing what had been resolved upon at the Congress. France was not fully ripe for open hostilities—the nation was divided into two parties, the one for war and the other in favor of preserving peace, and the King rather leaned to the side of the peace makers. Mr. Villele, President of the Council of Ministers, was desirous of pursuing a milder course, and prepared the subjoined note to be transmitted to the Spanish government, which was laid before the king and his cabinet, together with the one prepared by Montmorency. The note of M. Villele was preferred and adopted, and Montmorency immediately resigned his place. The following then may be considered as embracing the views of France and the Allied Sovereigns in reference to Spain, and it would appear to amount to nothing more than an explanation of the reasons which induced the establishment of the army of observation at the foot of the Pyrenees, and the expression of the unique purpose of the Allies to repel revolutionary principles and movements. There is nothing which directly requires of Spain the overthrow of the present order of things in that country but there is an ambiguity in some of the expressions which would perhaps bear such a construction.

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The President of the Council of Ministers, Charged ad Interim with the Department for Foreign Affairs, to the Count de la Garde, his Majesty's Minister at Madrid.

M le Comte.—As your political situation may be changed, in consequence of the resolutions adopted at Verona French candor requires that you should be directed to make known the views of the Government of his most Christian Majesty to the Government of His Catholic Majesty.

Since the Revolution, which took place in Spain, in April, 1820, France, notwithstanding the dangers which that revolution presented for her, carefully endeavored to draw close the bonds which unite the two Kings and to maintain the relations which exist between the two nations.

But the influence under which the changes in the Spanish Monarchy were brought about, has become more powerful, in consequence of the very results of these changes, as it was easy to foresee.

A constitution which King Ferdinand, on resuming the crown, neither recognized nor accepted, was imposed on him by a military insurrection. The natural consequence of this transaction has been, that each dissatisfied Spaniard considers himself authorized to seek, by the same means, the establishment of an order of things more in harmony with his opinions and principles. The employment of force has created the right of force.

Hence the movements of the guards at Madrid, and the appearance of armed corps in different parts of Spain. The provinces bordering on France have been chiefly the theatre of the civil war. Thus it has become necessary for France to protect herself from this state of disorder in the Peninsula. The events which have occurred since the establishment of an army of observation at the foot of the Pyrenees have sufficiently justified the foresight of his Majesty's Government.

Meanwhile the Congress, which since last year had been looked to for deciding on the affairs of Italy, assembled at Verona.

As an integral part of this Congress, France was bound to explain herself with respect to the armaments to which she had been compelled to have recourse, and to the manner in which she might eventually employ them.—The precautions of France appeared just to her Allies, and the Continental Powers adopted the resolution of uniting with her to aid her (if there ever should be occasion) in maintaining her dignity and tranquillity.

France would be satisfied with a resolution at once so benevolent and so honorable with respect to her; but Austria, Prussia and Russia, judged it necessary to add to the particular act of alliance a manifestation of their sentiments. Diplomatic notes are for that purpose addressed by those three Powers to their respective Ministers at Madrid, who will communicate them to the Spanish Government, and in their ulterior conduct, follow the orders which they shall have received from their Courts.

For your part, M le Comte, in giving these explanations to the Cabinet of Madrid, you will declare to it, that his Majesty's Government is intimately united with its Allies in the firm resolution to repel by every means, revolutionary principles and movements; that it equally concurs with its Allies in the wishes which they form, that a remedy may be found by the noble Spanish nation itself for these evils—evils which are of a nature to disturb the Governments of Europe, and to impose on them precautions which always must be painful.

You will, in particular, take care to make known, that the people of the Peninsula, restored to tranquillity, will find in their neighbors faithful and sincere friends. You will, therefore, give to the Cabinet of Madrid the assurance, that the succors of every kind which France can dispose of in favor of Spain will always be offered to her for the purpose of assuring her happiness, and increasing her prosperity; but you will at the same time declare to it, that his Majesty's Government will not even hesitate to recall you from Madrid, and to seek guarantees in more efficacious measures, if its essential interests continue to be compromised; and if it lose the hope of an amelioration, which it takes a pleasure in expecting from the sentiments which have so long united Spaniards and Frenchmen in love for their Kings and for a wise liberty.

Such are, M. le Comte, the instructions which the King has ordered me to submit to you, at the moment in which the notes of the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh, are about to be presented to the Cabinet of Madrid. These instructions will serve to make known to you the views and the determination of the French Government on this momentous occurrence.

You are authorized to communicate this despatch, and to furnish a copy of it, if it be demanded.

Paris, December 25, 1822.

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The French King accepted the resignation of Montmorency, and Chateaubriand, it was thought, would succeed to the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs—in the mean time the place was filled by Villele. One of the Paris papers states that the Sovereigns have resolved "if the declarations of the Holy Alliance are not accepted by Spain, the Ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are ordered to quit Madrid"—but as France has adopted a milder course than it was supposed she would when those orders were given, (if such were ever issued,) they can excite no alarm.

The following paragraph, under date of Madrid, Dec 15th, shows what are the sentiments of the Spanish people, and authorizes the belief that they will resolutely defend their rights, should they be invaded.

"We now know that the Holy Alliance has authorized the Cabinet of the Tuilleries to interfere in our affairs. This news has caused a great sensation in the capital, and may have a bad effect in the Provinces, where the enemies of the system have endeavored to alarm the people by reporting that 100,000 French would speedily enter the Spanish territory. However, the confidence that we have in the assistance of England in he struggle; the fact that the Sovereigns have left France to act alone, the continued triumph of Mina in Catalonia; the zeal of the patriots; the new alliance with Portugal, quiet our apprehensions, and make us look without fear to a war with France. In spite, therefore, of the exhausted state of the Treasury, the preparations for war are carried on with the greatest activity."

"It is stated as positive, that a Treaty of Alliance between Spain and Portugal has been concluded. Eight thousand men are to enter Spain forthwith, and to be placed at the disposal of the government. It is even said, that a commercial treaty has been arranged between these two Powers. The same Plenipotentiary would not be charged with it, according to rumor, for it is affirmed that he is recalled to Portugal."

The accounts respecting the concentrating forces in Spain are contradictory as usual. We have no room to day to copy the reports.

PORTUGAL.

The London papers furnish the following interesting intelligence, derived from Lisbon papers to the 7th of Dec.

The opening of the ordinary Cortes took place on the 1st December. The speech of the King contains no distinct allusion whatever to the state of foreign affairs. The answer of the President equally vague on this point. The omission, however, is compensated by an article professing to be official, and probably authentic, in a Madrid paper, which states, that an alliance, offensive and defensive, had been actually settled between Spain and Portugal under which Portugal is to despatch immediately, a corps of 8,000 picked troops to the assistance of the Spaniards, this force to be increased as occasion may require. A communication was made to the Cortes, on the 4th, of a curious nature. Our readers are already aware, that the Queen of Portugal has refused to take the oath to the Constitution, and all the papers, resolutions, &c. connected with this determination of her Majesty, were laid before the Sovereign Cortes. The penalty decreed by the makers of the Constitution, for those who will not accept it, is banishment from the country; and this rigorous extremity, it seems, the King himself is determined to adopt, with regard to his illustrious consort.—The immediate execution of it is indeed delayed, on account of the state of her Majesty's health, and the opinion of her physicians, who have declared she is not in a condition to travel, either by sea or land, without imminently endangering her life. Meanwhile, she is ordered to retire to the Quinta del Ramalhan, there to remain in seclusion till she can undergo her sentence of banishment.

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THE GREEKS

From the Constitutionnel.

Ancona, Dec 12.—A vessel just arrived from the Archipelago, brings us intelligence most favorable to the cause of the Greeks: the Captain entered the harbor of Hydra on the 9th of November, amid the report of salvos of artillery and the bells of the churches. The Greeks were then celebrating a *Darology* (Te Deum) for their victories by land and sea; the first was obtained at Sainte Triade, before Austilicon, and at Varchere, against four Pachas, who commanded the combined army of the Turkish and Albanian forces.

As to the naval victory, it is much more important than was at first announced. The last report which the Admiralty of Hydra had received on the 24th November, states the number of vessels lost by the Turks at one and twenty, of which seven are the first rank. The Admiral's vessel and two frigates became a prey to the flames. Two other frigates and thirteen corvetts, brigs, and goilettes ran aground or were flung on the coast of Asia, between Cape Phonias and the harbor of Pacha Limace. Two other frigates dismasted were abandoned to the fury of the winds. The Greek soldiers were employed in rescuing the bodies.

While the Turkish fleet, after its momentous losses, returned for the purpose of wintering at Constantinople, the Greeks, fired by their boldness and their indefatigable ardor for liberty, abandoned every idea of repose, and spread themselves over the entire Levant, covering every port with their vessels. The Ipsariotes have abandoned their cruise before the Dardanelles: the Hydriotes watch the sea around the Cyclades; the Casniotes cruise round the Sporades Isles and Candia; they push their approaches even to the shores of Cyprus; one division is stationed in the Argolic Gulf, and there watches the blockade of Napoli di Romania. Another division hovers after the coasts of Epirus, for the purpose of holding the Albanians in awe. A third, commanded by the able commander, Lazaros, has arrived in the Gulf of Patras.

This last is employed to transport near 4000 loughi 3000 Peloponnesians, commanded by the younger Nicetas, who is to reinforce the Etolians. After this expedition the Greek Admiral has determined to force the passage of the Dardanelles, and enter into the Gulf of Lepanto, for the purpose of driving off the Austrian cruisers who have occupied this Gulf for the last six months, to the benefit of the Turks in protecting Corinth and Lepanto, and supporting in every way their warlike operations. The Greeks complain bitterly of the conduct of the Austrians, whom they call Anti-Christian. They even assert that the vessels of the latter have caused them much more mischief than the fleets of the Turks or the Barbarians. This last was able to appear only twice before each of the besieged places, while the Austrians, under the shelter of their flag, skimmed (such is the peculiar expression of the Greek Captains) constantly all the seas and coasts of Greece for the purpose of victualling all places.

Trieste, Dec. 8.—Captain Ignatius Berlendich, of the Austrian brigantine *Triumph*, arrived days from Samos, and 14 from Hydra, confirms the burning of a Turkish ship of the line off Tenedos, and adds, "that he spoke captain ago with an Austrian brigantine, which had sailed from Constantinople four days before, with a cargo of grain for Genoa, from which he learned that when he left Constantinople the destruction of the Admiral's ship was known there. That part of the Turkish squadron had arrived in the Channel of Constantinople, that when it passed the point de Barbiere it was again attacked by the Greeks with a fire ship, they having succeeded past the first and second batteries of the Dardanelles, the fire ship, however, had been prevented from producing the effect intended, partly by the current, and partly by a sudden calm, so that the Greeks were obliged to leave their fire ships and fly on board their vessels. Capt. Berlendich also says, that in the Morea the surrender of Napoli was considered to be near at hand, and that the blockade formed by the Greeks was very rigidly enforced. Thus the garrison of the fort at the entrance of the harbor of Napoli, had fired cannon, and driven off an English brig laden with provisions, which attempted to force the entrance.

Leipsic, Dec. 11.—Commercial intelligence states that important seizures of prohibited merchandize, have been made at Moscow, particularly of Indian cloths, of which immense quantities had been laid up in the warehouses in the city. This proceeding has excited consternation at Moscow. It is presumed that similar seizures of prohibited merchandize have been made in other commercial places in Russia.

Province of Moldavia, Nov. 30.—The second army, under Wittgenstein, and that under the Grand Duke (which last includes the Polish army,) are still in their positions, well prepared for action. It is hoped that the answer of the Porte to the proposals which Lord Strangford takes to Constantinople will be such that his Majesty the Emperor Alexander will not be compelled to draw the sword.

We have just learnt that the separate corps of Count Wittgenstein (to which a very fine division of hussars has been added) will not march back to Kremenczeck, but remain in the Austrian frontiers till the result of the conferences at Verona is known.

FOREIGN.

LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

By the James Cropper, we have received London papers to the 28th Dec. The dispute between France and Spain appears to have assumed a more pacific aspect. A letter from Paris of 24th Dec. says: "The only difficulty France has to surmount, is to know how to get out of this silly affair without making herself ridiculous in the eyes of all Europe." The insurrections in Spain were nearly quelled, and a commercial treaty on the tapis between that country and Great Britain. Measures were preparing to build 10 sail of the line, 12 frigates, and 30 brigs, for the augmentation of the Spanish marine. The navigation of the Elbe was impeded by ice, Dec. 17. Both Austria and Spain were negotiating Loans in London. The winter had set in all over Europe, with more than common severity—most of the rivers were frozen over.

Outrages continued in Ireland, more particularly in the neighborhood of Cork.—A serious riot had occurred at the Theatre in Dublin, occasioned by some Orangemen, one of whom threw a glass bottle at the Marquis Wellesley, the Lord Lieutenant. It fortunately missed him—several of the rioters were taken into custody, and addresses were pouring in from all quarters congratulating the Marquis on his escape. The Greeks appear to be gaining ground—another splendid Naval Victory has graced their little fleet—The Turks are stated to have lost 21 vessels amongst them the Admiral's ship, and 2 Frigates were burnt and the others ran ashore.

Relf.

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From the New York Statesman, Feb. 10.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ship James Cropper, Capt Marshall, has arrived from Liverpool, which place she left the first of January, and has brought London papers to the 30th of December, inclusive.

FOR SALE,

An elegant, large, and convenient

BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATE in the town of St. Clairsville Belmont County, and State of Ohio, on the main road leading from Wheeling to the lower part of the state aforesaid, to Kentucky, Indiana, &c.—The House is 50 feet in front and 40 back; two stories above the ground; with a large Kitchen of Brick, two stories high; two good Cellars; Smoke House, good Stables, &c. the whole containing three fourths of an acre of ground, adjoining the Public Square of said town. There is a good well of water, and every thing convenient and well calculated for a house of Public Entertainment, and the house has been occupied as such for many years. A good bargain may be made, a good title given, and possession at any time.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. Price about 4000 dollars.

P. S. The property will be for sale till the 1st day of April, 1823, if not sold sooner.

Sterling Johnston.

Feb. 14.—3t.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.
} Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.
} Trustees

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

For Rent,

That convenient Dwelling House,

at the corner of Third and Market Streets, with Smoke House, Wash House, &c. Possession can be given immediately.

Harmar Denny.

February 7.—tf.

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From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Mutilated Documents.—It appears to us that there is something very strange in the conduct of of some people at Washington in relation to the suppressed Documents. The Editors of the Intelligencer have been fully acquitted of blame, and Mr Crawford by his own testimony wholly exculpated himself, and yet never was the harmony of a nest of hornets more completely disturbed by a parcel of truant school boys, than were Mr. Crawford's friends in Congress the moment a further and more rigid investigation was proposed. Such was the feeling that during the debate "quite athwart went all decorum." Some of the Crawfordites attempted to implicate Mr Cook (a very active, spirited, bustling, business like little man from Illinois, who does not like Mr. Crawford over much,) as having conspired with some others to make the erasure with the expectation of its being ascribed to Mr Crawford, when, in due time they should bring it to light, by anonymous communications in the newspapers. Gov. Wright, of Maryland, a very *temperate* and *dignified* legislator, alluded in his remarks, to some persons who had received the papers from the clerk and who had broke the seals." "If it was proved," he said, "that the marks were not made before the documents came to the House, it was necessary to discover when the obliterations might have been made." This called up Mr Cook, who in a most eloquent and masterly manner repelled the insinuations, and confounded those who made them to the perfect satisfaction of every dispassionate and candid member of the House. I have sworn (before the committee, said Mr C.) and I am willing to go to the altar of my God and swear that the erasures were not made within my knowledge. He had taken no particular notice of the whispers which had reached him; but when assertions, such as had been made, were made on that floor, he owed it to his own character, to notice them in the most express and pointed terms. Mr. Cook proceeded to show the importance of the paragraph suppressed, in betraying facts which would otherwise have escaped suspicion," Mr. Hardin, from Kentucky "threw out some aspersions on the Washington Republican, in which the charge had first appeared, asserting that it was a paper famed for the insertion of every thing but correctness, and a paper which contained more misrepresentation, than any other paper in the United States." Mr H. also, "talked of finding out the person who writes under the signature of A. B and if he was a member of expelling him, 'like a tainted dog.' This attempt of Mr H to muzzle the press, was supported by Mr. Gilmer, of Georgia, who, it will be recollected moved to invest the committee with an inquisitorial power, to force an acknowledgment who was the writer of A. B. in the Washington Republican. This writer, it seems, by making known the fraud that had been practised, had occasioned all the difficulty; and Mr G gave utterance to his patriotic indignation in the following liberal and gentlemanly manner. "A charge has been made by a member of Congress, which (he contended) had been proved to be false, and such member ought to be expelled. He was not certain that A. B. might not be a member of the other House. He was not sure that he did not see him skulking behind the persons in the gallery. He held in his hand evidence which furnished to him strong presumptive evidence of the author of A B" Upon the subject of forcing the editors of the Republican to reveal the name of their correspondent, Mr Cook "asked where the inquisitorial power of the House was to be found, which would compel the disclosure of persons writing for the public good. On this subject he entered into a spirited and able defence of the rights of the press." Mr Sterling, from this state, spoke with ability for nearly an hour, and contended that it was plainly evident that Mr. Dickens, a clerk in the treasury department, had made the marks as a guide to the printer to omit the parts suppressed. Mr. S also replied to some gentlemen for the gross aspersions cast upon members of the house, and the insinuations of Mr. Gilmer, with respect to the members of the other house "lurking in the gallery" &c Mr. Gilmer in replying to Mr Cook said.—"the gentleman—I beg pardon, the *member* from Illinois" &c; and one member went so far as to ask Mr. C. "if he was ready for the gallows?" Mr Cook replied to this language the day following, in a temperate and truly dignified manner. Mr Gilmer having withdrawn his amendment, Mr. Cook remarked that "the gentleman from Georgia was prudent in withdrawing his amendment. He would not say member, he would say gentleman. He trusted that if the slightest tinge of suspicion remained upon the mind of his bitterest enemy, that even to him, when the subject came directly before the house, he should be able to afford ample demonstrations of his innocence."

Not being able to publish the debates of these two days, as we had intended, we have given the foregoing outline, that our readers might have a little more of the *spirit* in which it was conducted. And we must again repeat, that it does indeed seem passing strange that Mr. Crawford's little band should have been thrown in such a fever, if every thing relating to their leader, and the department over which he presides, has been conducted with that degree of fairness and propriety which they would fain have us believe.

FOREIGN.

LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

By the James Cropper, we have received London papers to the 28th Dec. The dispute between France and Spain appears to have assumed a more pacific aspect. A letter from Paris of 24th Dec. says: "The only difficulty France has to surmount, is to know how to get out of this silly affair without making herself ridiculous in the eyes of all Europe." The insurrections in Spain were nearly quelled, and a commercial treaty on the tapis between that country and Great Britain. Measures were preparing to build 10 sail of the line, 12 frigates, and 30 brigs, for the augmentation of the Spanish marine. The navigation of the Elbe was impeded by ice. Dec. 17. Both Austria and Spain were negotiating Loans in London. The winter had set in all over Europe, with more than common severity—most of the rivers were frozen over.

Outrages continued in Ireland, more particularly in the neighborhood of Cork.—A serious riot had occurred at the Theatre in Dublin occasioned by some Orangemen, one of whom threw a glass bottle at the Marquis Wellesley, the Lord Lieutenant. It fortunately missed him—several of the rioters were taken into custody and addresses were pouring in from all quarters congratulating the Marquis on his escape. The Greeks appear to be gaining ground—another splendid Naval Victory has graced their little fleet—The Turks are stated to have lost 21 vessels amongst them the Admiral's ship, and 2 Frigates were burnt and the others ran ashore.

Relf.

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From the New York Statesman, Feb. 10.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ship James Cropper, Capt Marshall, has arrived from Liverpool, which place she left the first of January, and has brought London papers to the 30th of December, furnishing a variety of interesting information, the most important of which is embraced in the following summary:

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The angry clouds which were lately gathering in the European sky, and threatened to burst in a furious tempest upon the Peninsula, appear to be dispersing. France is less haughty and imperative than it was supposed she would be in her demands upon Spain, considering that a majority of the Sovereigns assembled, or represented at Verona, appeared ready to support her in warring against the spirit of freedom in that country to prevent it from crossing the Pyrenees. The Duke de Montmorency, representative of France at the Congress, induced the Sovereigns to yield to what he stated to be the desire of the French government, ot put down the constitutional government of Spain, by resorting to war if that should be necessary to effect the purpose. On his return to Paris, he prepared a note to be transmitted to Spain, announcing what had been resolved upon at the Congress. France was not fully ripe for open hostilities—the nation was divided into two parties, the one for war and the other in favor of preserving peace, and the King rather leaned to the side of the peace makers. Mr. Villele, President of the Council of Ministers, was desirous of pursuing a milder course, and prepared the subjoined note to be transmitted to the Spanish government, which was laid before the king and his cabinet, together with the one prepared by Montmorency. The note of M. Villele was preferred and adopted, and Montmorency immediately resigned his place. The following then may be considered as embracing the views of France and the Allied Sovereigns in reference to Spain, and it would appear to amount to nothing more than an explanation of the reasons which induced the establishment of the army of observation at the foot of the Pyrenees, and the expression of the unique purpose of the Allies to repel revolutionary principles and movements. There is nothing which directly requires of Spain the overthrow of the present order of things in that country but there is an ambiguity in some of the expressions which would perhaps bear such a construction.

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The President of the Council of Ministers, Charged Interim with the Department for Foreign Affairs, to the Count de la Garde, his Majesty's Minister at Madrid.

M le Comte.—As your political situation may be changed, in consequence of the resolutions adopted at Verona, French candor requires that you should be directed to make known the views of the Government of his most Christian Majesty to the Government of His Catholic Majesty.

Since the Revolution, which took place in Spain, in April, 1820, France, notwithstanding the dangers which that revolution presented for her, carefully endeavored to draw close the bonds which unite the two Kings and to maintain the relations which exist between the two nations.

But the influence under which the changes in the Spanish Monarchy were brought about, has become more powerful, in consequence of the very results of these changes, as it was easy to be foreseen.

A constitution which King Ferdinand, on resuming the crown, neither recognized nor accepted, was imposed on him by a military insurrection. The natural consequence of this transaction has been, that each dissatisfied Spaniard considers himself authorized to seek, by the same means, the establishment of an order of things more in harmony with his opinions and principles. The employment of force has created the right of force.

Hence the movements of the guards at Madrid, and the appearance of armed corps in different parts of Spain. The provinces bordering on France have been chiefly the theatre of the civil war. Thus it has become necessary for France to protect herself from this state of disorder in the Peninsula. The events which have occurred since the establishment of an army of observation at the foot of the Pyrenees have sufficiently justified the foresight of his Majesty's Government.

Meanwhile the Congress, which since last year had been looked to for deciding on the affairs of Italy, assembled at Verona.

As an integral part of this Congress, France was bound to explain herself with respect to the armaments to which she had been compelled to have recourse, and to the manner in which she might eventually employ them.—The precautions of France appeared just to her Allies and the Continental Powers adopted the resolution of uniting with her to aid her (if there ever should be occasion) in maintaining her dignity and tranquillity.

France would be satisfied with a resolution at once so benevolent and so honorable with respect to her; but Austria, Prussia and Russia, judged it necessary to add to the particular act of alliance a manifestation of their sentiments. Diplomatic notes are for that purpose addressed by these three Powers to their respective Ministers at Madrid, who will communicate them to the Spanish Government, and in their ulterior conduct, follow the orders which they shall have received from their Courts.

For your part, M le Comte, in giving these explanations to the Cabinet of Madrid, you will declare to it, that his Majesty's Government is intimately united with its Allies in the firm resolution to repel by every means, revolutionary principles and movements; that it equally concurs with its Allies in the wishes which they form, that a remedy may be found by the noble Spanish nation itself for these evils—evils which are of a nature to disturb the Governments of Europe, and to impose on them precautions which always must be painful.

You will, in particular, take care to make known, that the people of the Peninsula, restored to tranquility, will find in their neighbors faithful and sincere friends. You will, therefore, give to the Cabinet of Madrid the assurance, that the succors of every kind which France can dispose of in favor of Spain will always be offered to her for the purpose of assuring her happiness, and increasing her prosperity; but you will at the same time declare, that France will in no respect relax the preservatory measures which she has adopted, while Spain continues to be torn by factions. His Majesty's Government will not even hesitate to recall you from Madrid, and to seek guarantees in more efficacious measures, if its essential interests continue to be compromised; and if it lose the hope of an amelioration, which it takes a pleasure in expecting from the sentiments which have so long united Spaniards and Frenchmen in love for their Kings and for a wise liberty.

Such are, M. le Comte, the instructions which the King has ordered me to submit to you, at the moment in which the notes of the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh, are about to be presented to the Cabinet of Madrid. These instructions will serve to make known to you the views and the determination of the French Government on this momentous occurrence.

You are authorized to communicate this despatch, and to furnish a copy of it, if it be demanded.

Paris, December 25, 1822.

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The French King accepted the resignation of Montmorency, and Chataubriand, it was thought, would succeed to the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs—in the mean time the place was filled by Villele. One of the Paris papers states that the Sovereigns have resolved "if the declarations of the Holy Alliance are not accepted by Spain, the Ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are ordered to quit Madrid"—but as France has adopted a milder course than it was supposed she would when those orders were given, (if such were ever issued,) they can excite no alarm.

The following paragraph, under date of Madrid, Dec 15th, shows what are the sentiments of the Spanish people, and authorizes the belief that they will resolutely defend their rights, should they be invaded.

"We now know that the Holy Alliance has authorized the Cabinet of the Tuilleries to interfere in our affairs. This news has caused a great sensation in the capital, and may have a bad effect in the Provinces, where the enemies of the system have endeavored to alarm the people by reporting that 100,000 French would speedily enter the Spanish territory. However, the confidence that we have in the assistance of England in the struggle; the fact that the Sovereigns have left France to act alone, the continued triumph of Mina in Catalonia; the zeal of the patriots; the new alliance with Portugal, quiet our apprehensions, and make us look without fear to a war with France. In spite, therefore, of the exhausted state of the Treasury, the preparations for war are carried on with the greatest activity."

"It is stated as positive, that a Treaty of Alliance between Spain and Portugal has been concluded. Eight thousand men are to enter Spain forthwith, and to be placed at the disposal of the government. It is even said, that a commercial treaty has been arranged between these two Powers. The same Plenipotentiary would now be charged with it, according to rumor, for it is affirmed that he is recalled to Portugal."

The accounts respecting the contending forces in Spain are contradictory as usual. We have no room to day to copy the reports.

PORTUGAL.

The London papers furnish the following interesting intelligence, derived from Lisbon papers to the 7th of Dec.

The opening of the ordinary Cortes took place on the 1st December. The speech of the King contains no distinct allusion whatever to the state of foreign affairs. The answer of the President is equally vague on this point. The omission, however, is compensated by an article professing to be official, and probably authentic, in a Madrid paper, which states, that an alliance, offensive and defensive, had been actually settled between Spain and Portugal under which Portugal is to despatch immediately, a corps of 8,000 picked troops to the assistance of the Spaniards, this force to be increased as occasion may require. A communication was made to the Cortes, on the 4th, of a curious nature. Our readers are already aware, that the Queen of Portugal has refused to take the oath to the Constitution, and all the papers, resolutions, &c. connected with this determination of her Majesty, were laid before the Sovereign Cortes. The penalty decreed by the makers of the Constitution, for those who will not accept it, is banishment from the country; and this right in extremity, it seems, the King himself is determined to adopt, with regard to his illustrious consort.—The immediate execution of it is indeed delayed, on account of the state of her Majesty's health, and the opinion of her physicians, who have declared she is not in a condition to travel, either by sea or land, without imminently endangering her life. Meanwhile, she is ordered to retire to the Quinta del Ramalhan, there to remain in seclusion till she can undergo her sentence of banishment.

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THE GREEKS

From the Constitutionnel.

Ancona, Dec 12.—A vessel just arrived from the Archipelago, brings us intelligence most favorable to the cause of the Greeks: the Captain entered the harbor of Hydra on the 9th of November, amid the report of salvos of artillery and the bells of the churches. The Greeks were then celebrating a *Doxology* (Te Deum) for their victories by land and sea; the first was obtained at Sainte Triede, before Austilicon, and at Varchere, against four Pachas, who commanded the combined army of the Turkish and Albanian forces.

As to the naval victory, it is much more important than was at first announced. The last report which the Admiralty of Hydra had received on the 24th November, states the number of vessels lost by the Turks at one and twenty, of which seven are the first rank. The Admiral's vessel and two frigates became a prey to the flames. Two other frigates and thirteen corvetts, brigs, and goletes ran aground or were flung on the coast of Asia, between Cape Phomias and the harbor of Pacha Limace. Two other frigates dismasted were abandoned to the fury of the winds. The Greek soldiers were employed in rescuing the bodies.

While the Turkish fleet, after its momentous losses, returned for the purpose of wintering at Constantinople, the Greeks, fired by their boldness and their indefatigable ardor for liberty, abandoned every idea of repose, and spread themselves over the entire Levant, covering every port with their vessels. The Ipsariotes have abandoned their cruise before the Dardanelles: the Hydriotes watch the sea around the Cyclasses; the Cassiotes cruise round the Sporades Isles and Candia; they push their approaches even to the shores of Cyprus; one division is stationed in the Argolic Gulf, and there watches the blockade of Napoli di Romania. Another division hovers ofer the coasts of Epirus, for the purpose of holding the Albanians in awe. A third, commanded by the sole commander, Lazaros, has arrived in the Gulf of Patras.

This last is employed to transport near Missoloughi 5000 Peloponnesians, commanded by the younger Nicetas, who is to reinforce the Hydriotans. After this expedition the Greek Admiral has determined to force the passage of the Dardanelles, and enter into the Gulf of Lepanto, for the purpose of driving off the Austrian cruisers who have occupied this Gulf for the last six months, to the benefit of the Turks in preventioning Corinth and Lepanto, and supporting in every way their warlike operations. The Greeks complain bitterly of the conduct of the Austrians, whom they call Anti Christian. They even assert that the vessels of the latter have caused them much more mischief than the fleets of the Turks or the Barbarians. This last was seen to appear only twice before each of the besieged places, while the Austrians, under the shelter of their flag, *skimmed* (such is the peculiar expression of the Greek Captains) constantly all the seas and coasts of Greece for the purpose of victualling all places.

Trieste, Dec. 8.—Captain Ignatius Berkovich, of the Austrian brigantine *Triumph*, 8 days from Samos, and 14 from Hydra, confirms the burning of a Turkish ship of the line off Tenedos, and adds, "that he spoke some time ago with an Austrian brigantine, which had sailed from Constantinople four days before, which had on board a cargo of grain for Genoa, from which he learned that when he left Constantinople the destruction of the Admiral's ship was known there. A great part of the Turkish squadron had arrived in the Channel of Constantinople, that which was stationed at the point de Barbarie was again attacked by the Greeks with a fire ship, they however succeeded past the first and without hesitation entered the Dardanelles, the fire ship, however, had been the means prevented from producing the effect intended, partly by the current, and partly by a violent calm, so that the Greeks were obliged to leave their fire ships and fly on board the boats. Capt Berkovich also says, that on the 12th of Nov. the surrender of Napoli was considered as certain at hand, and that the blockade formed by the Greeks was very rigidly enforced. That the garrison of the fort at the entrance of the harbor of Napoli, had fired cannon, and driven off an English brig laden with provisions, which attempted to force the entrance.

Leipsic, Dec. 11.—Commercial intelligence states that important seizures of prohibited merchandise, have been made at Moscow, particularly of Indian cloths, of which immense quantities had been landed in the warehouses in that city. This proceeding has excited consternation at Moscow. It is presumed that similar seizures of prohibited merchandise have been made in other commercial places in Russia.

Frontiers of Modena, Nov. 30.—The second army, under Wittgenstein, and that under the Grand Duke (which last includes the Polish army,) are still in their positions, well prepared for action. It is hoped that the answer of the Porte to the proposals which Lord Strangford takes to Constantinople will be such that his Majesty the Emperor Alexander will not be compelled to draw the sword.

We have just heard that the separate corps of Count Wittgenstein (to which a very fine division of hussars has been added) will not march back to Kremenczeck, but remain in the Austrian frontiers till the result of the conferences at Verona is known.

FOR SALE,

An elegant, large, and convenient

BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATE in the town of St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and State of Ohio, on the main road leading from Wheeling to the lower part of the state aforesaid, to Kentucky, Indiana, &c.—The House is 50 feet in front and 40 back, two stories above the ground, with a large Kitchen of Brick, two stories high; two good Cellars, Smoke House, good Stables, &c. the whole containing three fourths of an acre of ground, adjoining the Public Square of said town. There is a good well of water, and every thing convenient and well calculated for a house of Public Entertainment, and the house has been occupied as such for many years. A good bargain may be made, a good title given, and possession at any time.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. Price about 4000 dollars.

P. S. The property will be for sale till the 1st day of April, 1823, if not sold sooner.

Sterling Johnston.

Feb. 14.—3t.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

For Rent,

That convenient Dwelling House,

at the corner of Third and Market Streets, with Smoke House, Wash House, &c. Possession can be given immediately.

Harmar Denny.

February 7.—tf.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1823.

The Tariff.—On the 12th inst. in the House of Representatives of the United States, the question was taken on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill to protect manufactures, and decided in the negative—31 voting for, and 77 against, striking out. The debate would be continued on the different sections, in committee of the whole. Letter writers appear to be of the opinion that the bill will finally be lost.

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An act has passed the house of representatives of Pennsylvania incorporating a company to make a Turnpike Road from the South end of the Monongahela Bridge, opposite Pittsburgh, to the top of Coal Hill, in a direction towards Brownsville.

Mr Stevenson has reported a bill, in the same house, to authorize the Commissioners of the State Penitentiary erecting near Pittsburgh, to alter the plan of the same—so as to dispense with culverts, if they shall think proper.

Delaware.—The legislature of Delaware have passed a bill appropriating $25,000 to the purchase of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The Harrisburgh Chronicle says "This public-spirited proceeding of the Delaware legislature is worthy of all praise, and we *hope* will not be without its effect on our own. The relative advantages of this canal to Delaware and Pennsylvania, are as 10 to 1000."

Maryland.—A resolution is offered in the Maryland legislature to appoint 3 commissioners to survey and lay out the route of a canal, from the Conewago falls, in the Susquehanna river, to the city of Baltimore—and to report to the next legislature on the expense and practicability of said improvement.

Bank Note printing is now executed in New-York, by Messrs E. Starr, and E. White, on cast types. The inventors are eminent type founders in that city, and it is said it will be exceedingly difficult and expensive, if not altogether impossible, to counterfeit their notes.

Mathews, the play actor, has brought a suit against the editor of the Boston Galaxy for a libel, alleged to be contained in some remarks upon the player's performances—damages laid a $10,000!

The Legislature of Delaware lately gave a grand ball, in the State-house!

The same legislature has adjourned without electing Senators to Congress, and each house has protested against the conduct of the other on the occasion.

Three Journeymen Saddlers, in New York were convicted of a conspiracy to prevent another of the trade from obtaining work. They were fined $5 dollars each, with costs.

This day the execution of William Crawford, is to take place at Washington.

The citizens of Geneva, in New York, are making spirited exertions to have a good road opened from that place to Ocean, and thence to the Pennsylvania line, to connect with our state road in that direction. They have petitions in circulation to procure a Post Route from Geneva to this city, by way of Ocean and Kittanning. The intercourse between the western country and the interior of the state of New York, is very circuitous and onerous, and is becoming of such importance as to require to be facilitated by the arrangement proposed.

GLEANINGS.

Private Expedition.—The Norfolk Herald of the 7th inst. states, "the U. States' squadron under the command of Commodore Porter, had nearly all dropped down to the anchorage between the forts, and had joined the flag ship, Peacock; the whole were to sail the early part of the present week."

In Kentucky adult Lunatics are supported at the expense of the state. Since 1795 there has been paid out of the public treasury for their maintenance, $100 85 45 cents. There are now on the lunatic list 196 persons, who cost the state about 91 dollars, 75 cents each per annum.

At Albany, at sunrise on the 7th inst. the mercury was at 18 degrees below zero.

The New York American remarks, "Such we learn, is the scarcity of seamen, at present in this port, that several vessels have been delayed in getting to sea for want of men."

A smart shock of an Earthquake was felt at Palmira, and Williamson, (Ontario County, New York) on Monday of last week. Its duration was about one minute—the noise resembling distant thunder.

The Grand Jury of Charleston present as a grievance the number of free persons of color residing within the parishes of St. Philip and St Michaels, who by competing with the poorer classes of white persons, contribute to drive annually an efficient portion of the white population!

A young eagle was caught a few days since, in Oxford, (Connecticut,) in his second attempt to carry off a lamb. His wings when extended, measured over seven feet.

A horse died lately in England at the age of 62 years.

One of the Maryland Banks has lost since its incorporation nearly ninety thousand dollars by State Directors.

The Potomac.—A grand project is on foot to canal this noble river from Cumberland to the tide water. The cost is estimated at 1500 000 dollars and the plan is that the United States, and the state of Maryland and Virginia shall each take a third part of the sum. The legislature of Maryland is now in session but the state is too much reduced in its means to accord with the scheme.

Prince Paul of Wurtemburgh, has arrived at New Orleans, and intends to make the tour of this country. He is the first personage of his rank, who, without being forced by political circumstances, has come to this country for the purpose of obtaining correct information.

Passman Speed.—On the 8th inst. at 12 o'clock in the morning, the Western Stage left Utica, N. Y. and at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock on the same morning, arrived at Albany—96 miles in 9 hours and 10 minutes! From Schenectady to Albany (15 miles) was travelled in 45 minutes!

N. Y. paper.

Lexington, Feb. 11.—The weather during the last week has been severely cold, more so than we have ever known it in Kentucky.—On Friday night and Saturday morning last, the mercury fell as low as 14 degrees below Zero, in Fahrenheite's thermometer. The ground has been covered with snow for more than a week, and the sleighing is still excellent.

We witnessed sleighing yesterday in a style somewhat different from any we have ever seen before. A sleigh, well filled with young gentlemen, and well surrounded by admiring spectators, was seen moving through our streets at a snail's pace, drawn by two yoke of Oxen.—*Monitor.*

Ice ought not to be put into the ice-house in a moderate day, but when the thermometer is at zero, or early in the morning after a hard night's freezing. Ice, was sold in Baltimore last summer, at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

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Dying Speech of William Gross.—We have stated that this condemned criminal addressed the spectators from the platform of the gallows—The following, says the Democratic Press, is the purport of what he said, in his own words, as far as memory furnishes them: "Men and Brethren—on the fine which divides Time from Eternity I am allowed to pause to say a few words. They are the last I shall ever utter, only to commend my soul to my gracious Saviour. May they be useful. *Avoid Bad Company.* It leads to all crimes and plunges in all sin. *Avoid Card Playing.* It has been my ruin. God guard you against these mighty tempters. Remember your Creator in the days of your youth. My hope and trust are in Jesus Christ. His precious blood can cleanse the most guilty. Avoid Bad Company and avoid Card Playing. God be merciful to me a Sinner; be warned and profit by my example."—*Union.*

From the Northampton Frieden's Bothe.

Melancholy Occurrence.—It is our unpleasant duty to give an account of a very horrid event.—On the 30th of January the wife of Solomon Rabenbold of Wissenberg township, Lehigh County, cut off the head of her own child, an infant only 17 days old. The particulars, we understand, are as follow:

Her husband, who had been absent for a few minutes, found his wife on his return sitting at the spinning wheel to all appearance very composed; but a small child who stood by the cradle said to him, "Father mother has cut off the baby's head." At first he paid no attention to this but the repeated assertions of the child induced him to look into the cradle, where he found the full proof of the horrid deed.—The consternation of the father at this moment can easily be imagined. On inquiring of his wife, why she had done it, she replied, "*she had to do it;*" and she gave the same answer to the Coroner's Jury, and to other persons, without assigning any other cause or denying the fact. On Friday the unfortunate woman was committed to the prison in this town. She had previously shown some symptoms of a disordered state of mind, but opinions and reports are various, and we refrain from saying any more at present, as an account of the trial she is to undergo will be published. She is the daughter of very respectable parents and has hitherto had the reputation of a very industrious and very peaceable woman. This mournful occurrence should cause us to recal to mind the salutary admonition: "Watch and pray lest ye fall into temptation."

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Baltimore, February 8.

A curious Case.—Yesterday morning a man of the name of Thomas Langwell who resided about three miles from this city on the Washington road, in a fit of passion, set fire to his house, and it was burnt to the ground. His poor and unfortunate son, who is before us while we write this article, and who is about 15 years of age, was picked up by the generous passenger in the Washington stage, which happened to pass by during the burning of the house. This boy informs us, that his father is in the habit of intoxication, and that he beat his wife just before he set the house on fire.—The unfeeling culprit has just been taken in this city, and lodged in jail. *Fed. Repub.*

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Buffalo, Feb. 4

Murder.—We learn by a gentleman in this village, who recently left Lockport, that on Saturday evening last an affray took place between a black man named Smith and several Irishmen, laborers on the canal, at the house of Smith, in that village. After Smith had succeeded in driving them from the house, he returned, seized an axe, and pursued them into the street, where he struck one of them named Gilbert, on his head with the axe, which killed him instantly. An inquest was to have been called, on Sunday morning; and Smith was put under keepers, and expected here yesterday, to be confined in our jail.

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New York Feb 13.

VILLANY.—A stranger, calling himself John R Bradford, and pretending to be a physician, from Philadelphia, settled in Windsor, Vt in July last; but after staying some time, without any success in finding patients, and being rejected also in several overtures of marriage, he removed to Woodstock, where he succeeded in winning the hand and affections of an artless young girl, and in making dupes of her still more artless friends. No brighter prospect, however, opening upon his view, in the way of his assumed profession, (says the Vermont Journal) and finding the state of his finances growing desperate, the wretch came to the heartless determination of deceiving his wife and her widowed aunt to N. York, and there abandoning them. The company of the aunt was particularly desirable, on this occasion, inasmuch as she was in the possession of some four or five hundred dollars, and was to furnish the necessary disbursements, till they should reach Philadelphia where, the villain had induced them to believe, were his friends and his funds.

On arriving in this city, the Doctor pretended to have taken seats for them in the stage, and went out after breakfast to make some further arrangements, as the females supposed, relative to their departure; some hours, however, elapsing without his return, the aunt became somewhat alarmed, and on examining her baggage, found, as may be supposed to her great confusion, that the *Doctor's trunk was missing, and her money gone.* The situation of the aunt and niece, at this moment, cannot well be conceived; the one robbed of her money, the other abandoned by her husband, both in the midst of a crowded city, 300 miles from home, unknowing and unknown. After spending two or three days in the city, in making ineffectual efforts to trace out the Doctor's course, they set off for Vermont, depending upon the humanity of landlords and stage proprietors for a passage; and reached their home last Tuesday week.—Bradford is a well built, square-shouldered man, somewhere about five feet ten inches in height, black hair, dark eyes and somewhat lowering, erect in his carriage, of serious deportment fashionable in his dress, and possesses the exterior of a gentleman.

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OPINIONS OF BUONAPARTE.

Characters and Anecdotes, from *Las Cases Journal*, just published in London.

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The Emperor of Russia.—Is a man, superior to either the Emperor of Austria or the King of Prussia. He possesses wit, grace, information, is fascinating but he is not to be trusted, he is devoid of candor, he is cunning, false and exact—he can go a great length. If I die here, he will be my real heir in Europe.

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AFRICA.

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THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

1823.	8 o'clock	12 o'clock.	5 o'clock.	Weather.
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MARRIED,

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Swan, Col. *William Logan*, to Miss *Elizabeth Fullerton*, daughter of Mr. Wm. Fullerton.—all of Westmoreland county.

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On the 13th inst. Mr. JOHN CUST, of Greensburgh.

On the 5th February inst. in Green township, Beaver county, of a consumption, *James Jackson M'Clough*, Printer, in the 23d year of his age, lately of Pittsburgh.

On Tuesday, 18th inst. *William Samuel*, the infant son of Mr. John Armstrong, Teacher, of this city, in the 18th month of his age.

At New Orleans, on the 18th Nov. last, of a bilious fever, Mr. *William Long*, third son of Mr. Abraham Long, of Pittsburgh, in the 22d year of his age. Bearing his tedious illness with christian fortitude, he departed with the full hope of gaining that everlasting rest, which remains for the righteous. He bore an unblemished character, and was deeply regretted by a circle of respectable friends.—*Communicated.*

AUCTION SALES.

BY ORDER OF L. STEWART, ESQ.

On Saturday Evening, 1st March,

At half past 6 o'clock

AT THE AUCTION ROOM IN FOURTH-ST.

Will be Sold, a Valuable Collection of

BOOKS,

An Invoice of Handsome Assorted

Hardware, Glass, Queensware,

AND

Fancy Articles.

TERMS AT SALE.

James B. Oliver,

Feb. 21. *Auctioneer.*

Pittsburgh, February 17, 1823.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Robert Patterson and Jonathan H. Lambdin, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, is dissolved.

J H Lambdin.

Estate of Robert Magee, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Magee, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the 19th day of April next, and those having demands to present them, properly attested to.

Christopher Magee,

Feb. 21—3t. *Executor.*

WILLIAM SCOTT,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to.

Pittsburgh, Feb 21—3m

New and Valuable Medicine.

DR. MELLEN'S

COUGH DROPS.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumptions and Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert that no Medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be relieved by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated Consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians in the country; many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of Dr Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12th Month 9th. 1819.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Affirmed before me JOSEPH D. MONELL,

Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted, whom this may concern. I, Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Dr Mellen's Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,

Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12th Month, 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June, 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed; I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of Dr Mellen's Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819

Copy of a letter from Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford, Connecticut, dated Aug. 26th, 1819. To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

Sir.—Having sold the last box of your Cough Drops left with me on commission, I enclose you the amount of sales, and as the demand for them is great, you will acknowledge the propriety of keeping me well supplied, shall therefore expect a further supply immediately; I have just sold three Bottles to a person who had had one before, and who came forty miles to get more of them. Your obedient servant,

LORENZO BULL.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jahaziel Jenny, New-Bedford, Massachusetts, dated July, 11, 1819.

Sir.—It is pleasing to me to be able to inform you, that your Cough Drops are in high repute here, and as I have only a few Bottles left, I think you had better send me several Boxes by the bearer, Capt. Smith, as the demand is so great I should regret being out of them a single day. Yours with esteem, JAHAZIEL JENNY.

SOLD BY

Speakman & Pettigrew, Druggists,

Market, between Front and 2d Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823—6mo

A Gardener Wanted.

A MAN without a family, who understands the management of a garden and nursery of fruit trees, will hear of a good situation by applying to

A. Way & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb 14—3t.

Orphans' Court Sale.

Notice.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue or outcry, on *Monday the 31st day of March next*, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, a certain Messuage, or

Tract of Land,

containing fifty-three acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; adjoining lands of Bausman's heirs and others, being part of the original tract called Elliott's Delight; situate and being in St. Clair Township, in the County aforesaid, late the estate of John M'Kenzie, deceased. The sale will be held at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, and the terms made known by Jane M'Kenzie, administratrix of said estate.

By the Court,

Geo Cochran,

Pittsburgh, Feb 21, 1823.—3t* *Clerk*

To my Creditors.

TAKE Notice, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and the said court has appointed the fourth Monday (24th day) of March next, for hearing me and my creditors at the Court House in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

James Moorhead.

Feb. 21, 1823.*

QUEENSWARE.

A FEW CRATES, OF

QUEENSWARE,

For sale by the CRATE on reasonable terms, by

A. Way & Co.

Feb. 14—4t.

FOR RENT,

THAT convenient DWELLING HOUSE, on the bank of the Monongahela river, next door to the corner of Ferry street. Possession can be given immediately.

David Logan.

Feb. 14—3t.*

Nutria, Rackoon and Musk-rat SKINS,

Hat linings, cotton, tobacco, augers, sickles, shutters, &c. &c. for sale.

Found, at the Glass House,

A POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same on application to

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell.

Feb. 7.—3t.

Dauphin County, ss.

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Magdalena Heffley, late of Dauphin County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased, who died intestate,

GREETING:

WHEREAS on motion in the Orphans' Court of said County the 21st of November 1822, A rule was granted on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Mary Magdalena Heffley deceased to come into Court on the 25th day of April next, 1823, then and there to accept or relinquish their several rights of taking at the valuation thereof, made in due course of law, the following real estate, whereof the said Mary Magdalena Heffley died seized, to wit, a two story Log House and Lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Harrisburgh, bounded by lots of George Seltner, the Academy lot, and Market Street, in said Borough, containing about one eighth of an acre of ground, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances. You the said heirs and legal representatives are therefore hereby cited to be and appear at said Orphans' Court, to be held at Harrisburgh for said County on the 25th day of April next, then and there to accept or refuse to take said property at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.

James Alricks, *Clerk.*

February 3.[14—4t.]

Dissolution of Partnership.

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H. Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the *second Monday of March next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court House in Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Haney,

Laborer Pittsburgh

Allegheny county jail, Feb. 14—cwtf.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1823.

The Tariff.—On the 12th inst. in the House of Representatives of the United States, the question was taken on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill to protect manufactures, and decided in the negative—51 voting for, and 77 against, striking out. The debate would be continued on the different sections, in committee of the whole. Letter writers appear to be of the opinion that the bill will finally be lost.

An act has passed the house of representatives of Pennsylvania incorporating a company to make a Turnpike Road from the South end of the Monongahela Bridge, opposite Pittsburgh, to the top of Coal Hill, in a direction towards Brownsville.

Mr Stevenson has reported a bill, in the same house, to authorize the Commissioners of the State Penitentiary erecting near Pittsburgh, to alter the plan of the same—so as to dispense with culverts, if they shall think proper.

Delaware.—The legislature of Delaware have passed a bill appropriating $25,000 to the purchase of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The Harrisburgh Chronicle says "This public-spirited proceeding of the Delaware legislature is worthy of all praise, and we *hope* will not be without its effect on our own. The relative advantages of this canal to Delaware and Pennsylvania, are as 10 to 1000."

Maryland.—A resolution is offered in the Maryland legislature to appoint 3 commissioners to survey and lay out the route of a canal, from the Conewago falls, in the Susquehanna river, to the city of Baltimore—and to report to the next legislature on the expense and practicability of said improvement.

Bank Note printing is now executed in New-York, by Messrs E. Starr, and E. White, on castynes. The inventors are eminent type founders in that city, and it is said it will be exceeding difficult and expensive, if not altogether impossible, to counterfeit their notes.

Matthews, the play actor, has brought a suit against the editor of the Boston Galaxy for a libel, alleged to be contained in some remarks upon the player's performances—damages laid at $1,000!

The Legislature of Delaware lately gave a grand ball, in the Statehouse!

The same legislature has adjourned without electing Senators to Congress, and each house has protested against the conduct of the other on the occasion.

Three Journeymen Saddlers, in New York were convicted of a conspiracy to prevent another of their trade from obtaining work. They were fined 5 Dollars each, with costs.

This day the execution of William Crawford, is to take place at Washington.

The citizens of Geneva, in New York, are making spirited exertions to have a good road opened from that place to Olean, and thence to the Pennsylvania line, to connect with our state road in that direction. They have petitions in circulation to procure a Post Route from Geneva to the city, by way of Olean and Kittanning. The intercourse between the western country and the interior of the state of New York, is very circuitous and innate, and is becoming of such importance as to require to be facilitated by the arrangement proposed.

GLEANINGS.

Pirate Expedition.—The Norfolk Herald of the 7th inst. states, "the U. States' squadron under the command of Commodore Porter, had nearly all dropped down to the anchorage between the forts, and had joined the flag ship, Peacock; the whole were to sail the early part of the present week."

In Kentucky adult Lunatics are supported at the expense of the state. Since 1795 there has been paid out of the public treasury for their maintenance, $100 85 45 cents—There are now on the lunatic list 186 persons, who cost the state about 91 dollars, 75 cents each per annum.

At Albany, at sunrise on the 7th inst. the mercury was at 18 degrees below zero.

The New York American remarks, "Such we learn, is the scarcity of seamen, at present in this port, that several vessels have been delayed in getting to sea for want of men."

A smart shock of an Earthquake was felt at Palmyra and Williamson, (Ontario County, New York) on Monday of last week. Its duration was about one minute—the noise resembling distant thunder.

The Grand Jury of Charleston present as a grievance the number of free persons of color residing within the parishes of St. Philip and St Michaels, who by competing with the poorer classes of white persons, contribute to lessen annually an efficient portion of the white population!

A young eagle was caught a few days since, in Oxford, (Connecticut,) in his second attempt to carry off a lamb. His wings when extended, measured over seven feet.

A horse died lately in England at the age of 62 years.

One of the Maryland Banks has lost since its incorporation nearly ninety thousand dollars by State Directors.

The Potomac.—A grand project is on foot to canal this noble river from Cumberland to the tide water. The cost is estimated at 1,500,000 dollars and the plan is that the United States, and the state of Maryland and Virginia shall each take a third part of the sum. The legislature of Maryland is now in session but the state is too much reduced in its means to accord with the scheme.

Prince Paul of Wurtemburgh, has arrived at New Orleans, and intends to make the tour of this country. He is the first personage of his rank, who without being forced by political circumstances, has come to this country for the purpose of obtaining correct information.

Uncommon Speed.—On the 8th inst. at 12 o'clock in the morning, the Western Stage left Utica, N. Y. and at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock on the same morning, arrived at Albany—96 miles in 5 hours and 10 minutes! From Schenectady to Albany (15 miles) was travelled in 45 minutes!

N. Y paper.

Lexington, Feb. 11.—The weather during the last week has been severely cold, more so than we have ever known it in Kentucky.—On Friday night and Saturday morning last, the mercury fell as low as 14 degrees below Zero, in Fahrenheite's thermometer. The ground has been covered with snow for more than a week, and the sleighing is still excellent.

We witnessed sleighing yesterday in a style somewhat different from any we have ever seen before. A sleigh, well filled with young gentlemen, and well surrounded by admiring spectators, was seen moving through our streets at a snail's pace, drawn by two yoke of Oxen.—*Monitor.*

Ice ought not to be put into the ice-house in a moderate day, but when the thermometer is at zero, or early in the morning after a hard night's freezing. Ice, was sold in Baltimore last summer, at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

Dying Speech of William Gross.—We have stated that this condemned criminal addressed the spectators from the platform of the gallows—The following, says the Democratic Press, is the purport of what he said, in his own words, as far as memory furnishes them: "Men and Brethren—on the line which divides Time from Eternity I am allowed to pause to say a few words. They are the last I shall ever utter, only to commend my soul to my gracious Saviour. May they be useful. *Avoid Bad Company.* It leads to all crimes and plunges in all sin. *Avoid Card Playing.* It has been my ruin. God guard you against these mighty tempters. Remember your Creator in the days of your youth. My hope and trust are in Jesus Christ. His precious blood can cleanse the most guilty. Avoid Bad Company and avoid Card Playing. God be merciful to me a Sinner; be warned and profit by my example."—*Union.*

From the Northampton Frieden's Bothe.

Melancholy Occurrence.—It is our unpleasant duty to give an account of a very horrid event.—On the 30th of January the wife of Solomon Rabenbold of Wissenberg township, Lehigh County, cut off the head of her own child, an infant only 17 days old. The particulars, we understand are as follow:

Her husband, who had been absent for a few minutes, found his wife on his return sitting at the spinning wheel to all appearance very composed; but a small child who stood by the cradle said to him, "Father, mother has cut off the baby's head." At first he paid no attention to this, but the repeated assertions of the child induced him to look into the cradle, where he found the full proof of the horrid deed.—The consternation of the father at this moment can easily be imagined. On inquiring of his wife, why she had done it, she replied, "*she had to do it;*" and she gave the same answer to the Coroner's Jury, and to other persons, without assigning any other cause or denying the fact. On Friday the unfortunate woman was committed to the prison in this town. She had previously shown some symptoms of a disordered state of mind, but opinions and reports are various, and we refrain from saying any more at present, as an account of the trial she is to undergo will be published. She is the daughter of very respectable parents and has hitherto had the reputation of a very industrious and very peaceable woman. This mournful occurrence should cause us to recal to mind the salutary admonition: "Watch and pray lest ye fall into temptation."

Baltimore, February 8.

A curious Case.—Yesterday morning a mason of the name of Thomas Langwell, who resided about three miles from this city on the Washington road, in a fit of possession, set fire to his house, and it was burnt to the ground. His poor and unfortunate son, who is before us while we write this article, and who is about 15 years of age, was picked up by the generous passenger in the Washington stage, which happened to pass by during the burning of the house. This boy informs us, that his father is in the habit of intoxication, and that he beat his wife just before he set the house on fire.—The unfeeling culprit has just been taken in this city, and lodged in jail. *Fed. Repub.*

Buffalo, Feb. 4

Murder.—We learn by a gentleman in this village, who recently left Lockport, that on Saturday evening last an affray took place between a black man named Smith and several Irishmen, laborers on the canal, at the house of Smith, in that village. After Smith had succeeded in driving them from the house, he returned, seized an axe, and pursued them into the street, where he struck one of them named Gilbert, on his head with the axe, which killed him instantly. An inquest was to have been called on Sunday morning; and Smith was put under keepers, and expected here yesterday, to be confined in our jail.

New York Feb 13.

VILLANY.—A stranger, calling himself John R Bradford, and pretending to be a physician, from Philadelphia, settled in Windsor, Vt in July last; but after staying some time, without any success in finding patients, and being rejected also in several overtures of marriage, he removed to Woodstock, where he succeeded in winning the hand and affections of an artless young girl, and in making dupes of her still more artless friends. No brighter prospect, however, opening upon his view, in the way of his assumed profession, (says the Vermont Journal) and finding the state of his finances growing desperate, the wretch came to the heartless determination of decoying his wife and her widowed aunt to N. York, and there abandoning them. The company of the aunt was particularly desirable, on this occasion, inasmuch as she was in the possession of some four or five hundred dollars, and was to furnish the necessary disbursements, till they should reach Philadelphia where, the villain had induced them to believe, were his friends and his funds.

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The Empress of Austria.—She has address and ability, and that sufficient to embarrass her husband, who had acquired a conviction that she entertained a poor opinion of him. Her countenance was agreeable, engaging, and had something very peculiar in it; she was a pretty little nun.

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On Saturday Evening, 1st March,
At half past 6 o'clock
AT THE AUCTION ROOM IN FOURTH-ST.
Will be Sold, a Valuable Collection of

BOOKS,

An Invoice of Handsome Assorted
Hardware, Glass, Queensware,
AND
Fancy Articles.
TERMS AT SALE.

James B. Oliver,
Feb. 21. *Auctioneer.*

Pittsburgh, February 17, 1823.

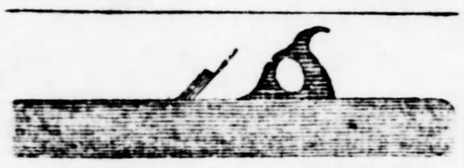
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Robert Patterson and Jonathan H. Lambdin, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, is dissolved.

J H Lambdin.

Estate of Robert Magee, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Magee, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the 19th day of April next, and those having demands to present them, properly attested to.

Christopher Magee,
Feb. 21—3t. *Executor.*



WILLIAM SCOTT,
Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to.

Pittsburgh, Feb 21—3m

New and Valuable Medicine.
DR. MELLEN'S
COUGH DROPS.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits for Consumptions and Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert that no Medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be relieved by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated Consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skilful Physicians in the country; many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12th Month 9th. 1819.
JOHN W. JENKINS.
Affirmed before me JOSEPH D. M'NEIL,
Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted, whom this may concern. I, ROSANNAH BARTON, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of DR MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,
Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12th Month, 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June, 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed; I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819

Copy of a letter from Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford, Connecticut, dated Aug. 26th, 1819. To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

SIR—Having sold the last box of your Cough Drops left with me on commission, I enclose you the amount of sales, and as the demand for them is great, you will acknowledge the propriety of keeping me well supplied, shall therefore expect a further supply immediately; I have just sold three Bottles to a person who had had one before, and who came forty miles to get more of them. Your obedient servant,

LORENZO BULL.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jahaziel Jenny, New-Bedford, Massachusetts, dated July, 11, 1819.

SIR—It is pleasing to me to be able to inform you, that your Cough Drops are in high repute here, and as I have only a few Bottles left, I think you had better send me several Boxes by the bearer, Capt. Smith, as the demand is so great I should regret being out of them a single day. Yours with esteem, JAHAZIEL JENNY.

SOLD BY

Speakman & Pettigrew, Druggists,
Market, between Front and 2d Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823—6mo

A Gardener Wanted.

A MAN without a family, who understands the management of a garden and nursery of fruit trees, will hear of a good situation by applying to

A. Way & Co.
Pittsburgh, Feb 14—3t.

Orphans' Court Sale.
Notice.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue or outcry, on *Monday the 31st day of March next*, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, a certain Messuage, or

Tract of Land,

containing fifty-three acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; adjoining lands of Bausman's heirs and others, being part of the original tract called Elliott's Delight; situate and being in St. Clair Township, in the County aforesaid, late the estate of John M'Kenzie, deceased. The sale will be held at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, and the terms made known by Jane M'Kenzie, administratrix of said estate.

By the Court,
Geo Cochran,
Pittsburgh, Feb 21, 1823.—3* *Clerk*

To my Creditors.

TAKE Notice, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and the said court has appointed the fourth Monday (24th day) of March next, for hearing me and my creditors at the Court House in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

James Moorhead.
Feb. 21, 1823.*

QUEENSWARE.

A FEW CRATES, OF
QUEENSWARE,
For sale by the CRATE on reasonable terms, by
A. Way & Co.
Feb. 14—4t.

FOR RENT,

THAT convenient DWELLING HOUSE, on the bank of the Monongahela river, next door to the corner of Ferry street. Possession can be given immediately.

David Logan.
Feb. 14—3t.*

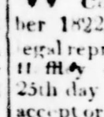
Nutria, Rackoon and Mu-krat
SKINS,
Hat linings, cotton, tobacco, augers, sickles, sifters, &c. &c for sale.

Found, at the Glass House,

A POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same on application to

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell.
Feb. 7.—3t.

Dauphin County, ss.



The commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Magdalena Heffley, late of Dauphin County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased, who died intestate,

GREETING:

WHEREAS on motion in the Orphans' Court of said County the 21st of November 1822, A rule was granted on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Mary Magdalena Heffley deceased to come into Court on the 25th day of April next, 1823, then and there to accept or relinquish their several rights of taking at the valuation thereof, made in due course of law, the following real estate, whereof the said Mary Magdalena Heffley died seized, to wit, a two story Log House and Lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Harrisburgh, bounded by lots of George Seltner, the Academy lot, and Market Street, in said Borough, containing about one eighth of an acre of ground, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances. You the said heirs and legal representatives are therefore hereby cited to be and appear at said Orphans' Court, to be held at Harrisburgh for said County on the 25th day of April next, then and there to accept or refuse to take said property at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

James Alricks, *Clerk.*
February 3.[14—4]

Dissolution of Partnership.

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H. Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the *second Monday of March next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court House in Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Haney,
Laborer Pittsburgh
Allegheny county jail, Feb. 14—cwwf.

Politicks.

[illegible]

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of said common wealth, respectfully sheweth:—That they have seen published in the newspapers, a preamble and resolutions, purporting to have been adopted at a meeting of certain members of your honorable bodies, styling themselves democratic members of the legislature, held in the state capital, of which meeting, a certain Rutgers Smith was chairman, and a certain James Todd was secretary. The undersigned have ascertained by certain minutes and speeches contained in the newspapers, that the former is a member of the House of Representatives. Your petitioners have no other evidence that the aforesaid meeting was truly composed of the members of your honorable bodies; and while they were at first inclined to believe that the publication of the said preamble and resolutions was designed as a hoax, and intended to reflect discredit on your honorable bodies, they are now induced to fear, from the importance and authority which certain evil disposed persons attach to the said preamble and resolutions, that they were really adopted, at a secret meeting of certain members of your honorable houses and as the constitution of this commonwealth guarantees to the citizens the right of laying before your honorable bodies, when constitutionally organized and assembled, by petition or remonstrance, the political evils of which they complain, the undersigned beg leave, in the language of respect but of freedom, to remonstrate against any secret meeting or combination of the democratic members of your honorable bodies, to influence and control the *freedom* and *equality* of elections in this commonwealth, as a great and intolerable grievance. Your petitioners beg leave to state, that by the 5th Sec. 9th Art. of the constitution, it is provided that "elections shall be *free* and *equal*" and by the 26th Sec. of the said Art. it is declared that every thing contained therein is "excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate." It may perhaps be superfluous to remind you, that this 9th Art. of the constitution is the *bill of rights* of the citizens of this community, and that the people have reserved to themselves the duty and the privilege of guarding its provisions as a deposit too sacred to be entrusted to the keeping, even of the legislature. If, then, under all the solemnities and sanctions which you possess in your legislative capacity, you dare not approach or violate the provisions of this article, can it be tolerated that you should evade the constitutional injunction, by an unauthorized assemblage, and by a mere subterfuge to do that in *effect* which you are not permitted to do in *form*. Any combination of individuals or official agents for the purpose of inventing words of imposture to delude the citizens, and to forestall public opinion with a sinister design to procure the election of a particular individual, would be a violation of the freedom and equality of elections, and would be indictable as a conspiracy, upon principles of general law. But how much greater is the aberration from moral and political rectitude in you, who have sworn to support the constitution, and who are in some sort regarded as the protectors of its inviolability, to raise your parricidal hands against its provisions and attempt to pollute the fountain of that freedom and equality in elections from which you derive your own political existence. You cannot shelter yourselves under the plea, that you act unofficially, and without the *form of law*. Cæsar was the corruptor and destroyer of the freedom of his country, altho' he performed his projects without the dictatorial robe or kingly crown; but if he had survived the ides of March, he would have worn the purple. All innovations and encroachments upon the liberties of the people, *begin* with unassuming and specious pretences but *end* in their destruction. Do you reckon nothing upon the responsibilities of your official names? Do you take no account of the facilities and means of operation and combination which your official stations give you; or, in the simplicity of your hearts, do you really believe, that these things will not avail you, in accomplishing your purposes? Permit us to ask another question,—Do you believe that you can assemble and combine as the heads of a faction, for the purpose of promoting the success and supremacy of that faction, and immediately step into the legislative hall, and look with equal eye, and equal feeling, upon the interest of *all* the people of this commonwealth? It's a touching question; lay your hands on your hearts and answer it—If you believe you can, you are mistaken in yourselves, and in human nature. The passions when pursued, and fed fat with ancient grudges, in spite of oaths, in spite of duty, do warp our judgments. Remember that the Robespierians, even in the hall of the convention, never forgot that they were members of the Jacobin Club.

Your petitioners beg leave further to state, that by the 18th Sec. of the first Art of the constitution "no Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office which shall have been created during such time." It may appear to some that the framers of our constitution were too suspicious of the selfish propensities of our nature, and that they did not sufficiently appreciate the *patriotism* of modern politicians. We apprehend however, that they exercised only a prudent jealousy, and we are fully impressed from the scope and spirit of the above section, that if they had anticipated, that our legislators would ever become Governor makers, they would have provided that the Governor thus made, should not appoint to office any member of the legislature, who had assisted to make him. The reason would be much stronger in the latter case than in the former; because, few new offices could be created, but when a new Governor is made, there are offices enough at his disposal to accommodate at least two-thirds of the members of the legislature. But perhaps the framers of the constitution considered legislative caucuses as an abomination too disgusting to be practised, and made no provision against them. It might perhaps have been considered a caricature of human nature, to have anticipated them. Be that as it may, however, there is but one preventive, it is a *radical* cure, and belongs to the people. We, therefore, respectfully but firmly, remonstrate against your assembling in caucus or convention to affect or influence in any way or manner, the elections of this commonwealth. It has a tendency to abstract you from your proper duties, and to engender a propensity to intrigue and cunning, qualities utterly inconsistent with the simplicity and candor which ought to belong to the legislators of a free people,—and we do most heartily deprecate, any system of manœuvring, which will make the aforesaid qualities of cunning and duplicity, the graces most to be admired in a member of your honorable bodies.

Your petitioners further represent, that they have always considered legislation as a science, requiring much study and deep investigation. We mean, that legislation which embraces and unites the interest of the community, and by drawing illustrations from the past, ameliorates the future, and promulgates the precepts, in accomplishing this important end, we have presumed that all of you will fully appreciate it, by giving time and talents, and constant energy for every patriotic proposition. In conclusion, we solicit you not to cast any slur upon the principles of democracy, by giving cause in the world to insinuations, that the people are not competent to self government, unless you interpose for their illumination and protection. We are worthy of the trust confided to us by our fathers and the constitution—we are capable of shielding for ourselves—we will mind our business, and do you mind yours, and then, we, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Costs upon Costs!

MANY persons are indebted to me for costs on suits brought before me, who perhaps do not think of it. I would be glad they were paid. All who are indebted to me, either on note, book account, or costs of suits, are requested to give me a call soon, and by that means prevent additional costs.

Matthew B. Lowrie.

Feb. 7.—3t.

Estate of John White, dec.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John White, late of Ohio Township, Allegheny County, Pa. innkeeper, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscriber, living in said Township.

John Way, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 7, 1823—4*

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Rags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY,

WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,
(*Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.*)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Deer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24 1823.—3m

ALLEN & GRANT,

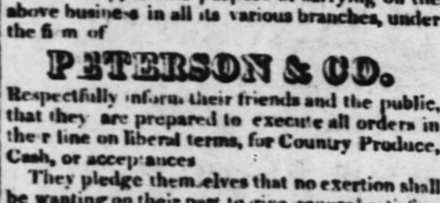
Front Street,

Have just Received, and offer for Sale,

PRIME GREEN COFFEE,
New Orleans Sugar,
COPPER IN SHEETS AND BOTTOMS,
Old Copper, Cod Fish,
GOLD LEAF,
Real Spanish Cigars,
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

Pittsburgh Jan. 24—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12. tfyaMII

Public Notice.

By virtue of certain powers and authority in a Deed of Mortgage and Hypothecation, given by the STEAM BOAT called the GENERAL NEVILLE, her Engine, Machinery, Apparel, Tackle and Furniture, bearing date on the thirtieth day of April, 1822, I will, on the sixth day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, expose to public sale, at the Arsenal State of John Davis, in Pittsburgh, three fourth parts of the said Steam Boat, General Neville, her Engines, Machinery, Apparel, Tackle and Furniture, to satisfy and discharge the arrears due to me on said Mortgage and Hypothecation, if the same be not paid off before that day.

The sale to be for cash only, and the Steam Boat and her appurtenances aforesaid, to be sold and taken in the condition, and at the place she may happen to be at the time of sale.

The exact amount of arrears due to the undersigned will be specified at the time and place of sale.

James Wood.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1823 —tf. 13*

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ARISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situated on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished; a stable for at least eight horses; two smoke houses, and other conveniencies; a large Garden, stocked with the choicest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Stump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr Robinson & Co's Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of the tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Bruce's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commision. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual, &c.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. 3tf

PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.

AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—

ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf

BEER & MOWRY,

Have lately received

A LARGE AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES.

ALSO—A complete assortment of the

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

All of which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce.

Market-street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge, Nov. 15, 1822. tf.

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land.

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIER'S FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle Creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

J. GALLAGHER,

Bell and Brass Founder,

HAVING taken the establishment formerly occupied by JAMES BELDEN,

In Second street, two doors east of Wood street,

PITTSBURGH,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

BELLS

For Churches, Court houses, Academys, Factorys, and Taverns, made to any size—ALSO

Still-Cocks and Rivets,
SPELTRE SOLDER, &c.

House Bells

Neatly hung, in any given manner, on moderate terms.

☞ Highest price given for old Brass and Copper.

September 13 1822 6m

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets

June 7

To Let,

THE HOUSE that Mrs. Ledlie now occupies, in Fourth, opposite Perry Street.

Possession will be given on the first of April next Inquire of

M. P. Cassilly.

January 10—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz:

ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 96 and three-fourth acres and thirteen perches, on which is erected a Merchant Mill, a Saw Mill, Dwelling House, and other convenient buildings.

ALSO—A tract containing 13 acres, and 82 perches, on which are erected a convenient Dwelling House, stables, shades, a smith shop, an excellent garden, and bee and pleasure yards, all well paled in, besides other valuable improvements.

ALSO—A tract containing 69 acres and 98 perches, of the first quality of farming land, well improved, and abounding with stone coal, on which there is an excellent pit open, and many more may be opened: the Steubenville turnpike road to Pittsburgh, passes by the mouth of the pit already opened.

ALSO—One tract, situate on the Washington turnpike road with a never failing stream of water running through it. This place is well adapted to the establishment of a Distillery, Tavern stand, Tanyard, Smithshop, Bleach Green, or in short, any business that a mechanic may wish to establish.

The above premises are all handsomely and well situated within from a mile to a mile and a half of the flourishing city of Pittsburgh, near the bank of the Ohio river, and immediately in the fork of the two great Western turnpike roads, leading from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, and from Pittsburgh to Washington. The stream which runs through it is the most steady mill stream within fifty miles of Pittsburgh. The mill erected on the first mentioned tract is an excellent Large Stone Building, three stories high, calculated for two water wheels, and four pairs of five feet stones:—one half of it, might, with little expense, be converted into either a Wool or Cotton Factory. The situation would admit of a Distillery being carried on to any extent, and to good advantage.

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ALSO—A tract containing from 40 to 50 acres of first quality farming land, adjoining lands of Joseph Fillis John Graham and James Beaty, two miles from Pittsburgh on the Steubenville turnpike road. This tract also abounds with stone coal, which are handy to come at—and the road is excellent, so that persons wishing to bring coals to Pittsburgh, would at all times find it convenient.

Persons desirous of purchasing property near Pittsburgh cannot possibly be better suited, let their occupation be what it may, than they can in the above described property. The titles are good, and the payments will be made easy. As it is the determination of the subscriber to leave the state of Pennsylvania, he will not be hard to deal with.

If the property is not sold at private sale previous to the 26th day of February next, it will, on that day, be sold at public auction, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh—the sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, and continue by adjournment until all is sold.

Persons wishing to view or purchase any of this property can have full satisfaction by calling on me at the mills. Possession of the whole or any part, will be given on the first of April next.

West Elliott.

Jan. 10—tf

Commission Warehouse, Maysville, Ky.

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION & STORAGE BUSINESS generally, under the firm of

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,

beg leave to inform the public, that having provided themselves with good Warehouses, are ready to transact any business entrusted to them in their line; either in the purchase of produce or making sales on consignment; receiving and forwarding goods to order, and making collections, &c. They pledge themselves that no exertions shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers, as it is their determination to devote their time exclusively to the above business.

W. B. Phillips,
C. B. Shepard,
A. Liggett,

References.

ALLEN & GRANT,
ADAMS & HUTCHISON,
GEO. SUTTON,
STEELE & CO.
JOHN DARRAGH, Esq.
MORGAN NEVILLE, Esq.
} *Pittsburgh.*

April 6. 6m

32

Political.

FROM THE GREENSBURGH GAZETTE.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of said common wealth, respectfully showeth,—That they have seen published in the newspapers, a preamble and resolutions, purporting to have been adopted at a meeting of certain members of your honorable bodies, styling themselves *democratic members of the legislature*, held in the state capitol, of which meeting, a certain Robert Smith was chairman, and a certain James Todd was secretary. The undersigned have ascertained by certain motions and speeches contained in the newspapers, that the former is a member of the House of Representatives. Your petitioners have no other evidence that the aforesaid meeting was really composed of the members of your honorable bodies; and altho, they were at first inclined to believe that the publication of the said preamble and resolutions was designed as a *hoax*, and intended to reflect discredit on your honorable bodies, they are now induced to fear, from the importance and authority which certain evil disposed persons attach to the said preamble and resolutions, that they were really adopted, at a secret meeting of certain members of your honorable houses; and as the constitution of this commonwealth guarantees to the citizens the right of laying before your honorable bodies, *when constitutionally organized and employed*, by petition or remonstrance, the political evils of which they complain, the undersigned beg leave, in the language of respect but of freedom, to remonstrate against any secret meeting or combination of the *democratic* members of your honorable bodies, to influence and control the *freedom* and *equality* of elections in this commonwealth, as a great and intolerable GRIEVANCE. Your petitioners beg leave to state, that by the 5th Sec. 9th Art. of the constitution, it is provided that "elections shall be *free* and *equal*" and by the 26th Sec. of the said Art. it is declared that every thing contained therein is "excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate." It may perhaps be superfluous to remind you, that this 9th Art. of the constitution is the *bill of rights* of the citizens of this community, and that the people have reserved to themselves the duty and the privilege of guarding its provisions as a deposit too sacred to be entrusted to the keeping, even of the legislature. If, then, under all the solemnities and sanctions which you possess in your legislative capacity, you dare not approach or violate the provisions of this article, can it be tolerated that you should evade the constitutional injunction, by an unauthorized assemblage, and by a mere subterfuge to do that in *effect* which you are not permitted to do in *form*. Any combination of individuals or official agents for the purpose of inventing words of imposture to delude the unwary, and to forestall public opinion with a sinister design to procure the election of a particular individual, would be a violation of the freedom and equality of elections, and would be indictable as a conspiracy, upon principles of general law. But how much greater is the aberration from moral and political rectitude in you who have sworn to support the constitution, and who are in some sort regarded as the protectors of its inviolability, to raise your parricidal hands against its provisions and attempt to pollute the fountain of that freedom and equality in elections from which you derive your own political existence. You cannot shelter yourselves under the plea, that you act unofficially, and without the *forms* of law. Cæsar was the corruptor and destroyer of the freedom of his country, altho' he performed his projects without the dictatorial robe or kingly crown; but if he had survived the ides of March, he would have worn the purple. All innovations and encroachments upon the liberties of the people, *begin* with unassuming and specious pretences but *end* in their destruction. Do you reckon nothing upon the responsibilities of your official names? Do you take no account of the facilities and means of operation and combination which your official stations give you; or, in the simplicity of your hearts, do you really believe, that these things will not avail you, in accomplishing your purposes? Permit us to ask another question,—Do you believe that you can assemble and combine as the heads of a faction, for the purpose of promoting the success and supremacy of that faction, and immediately step into the legislative hall, and look with equal eye, and equal feeling, upon the interest of *all* the people of this commonwealth? It's a touching question; lay your hands on your hearts and answer it—If you believe you can, you are mistaken in yourselves, and in human nature. The passions when roused and fed fat with ancient grudges, in spite of oaths, in spite of duty, do warp our judgments. Remember that the Robespierians, even in the hall of the convention, never forgot that they were members of the Jacobin Club.

Your petitioners beg leave further to state, that by the 18th Sec. of the first Art of the constitution "no Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office which shall have been created during such time." It may appear to some that the framers of our constitution were too suspicious of the selfish propensities of our nature, and that they did not sufficiently appreciate the *patriotism* of modern politicians. We apprehend however, that they exercised only a prudent jealousy, and we are fully impressed from the scope and spirit of the above section, that if they had anticipated, that our legislators would ever become Governor makers, they would have provided that the Governor thus made, should not appoint to office any member of the legislature, who had assisted to make him. The reason would be much stronger in the latter case than in the former; because, few new offices could be created, but when a new Governor is made, there are offices enough at his disposal to accommodate at least two-thirds of the members of the legislature. But perhaps the framers of the constitution considered legislative caucuses as an abomination too disgusting to be practised, and made no provision against them. It might perhaps have been considered a caricature of human nature, to have anticipated them. Be that as it may, however, there is but one preventive; it is a *radical* cure, and belongs to the people. We, therefore, respectfully but firmly, remonstrate against your assembling in caucus or convention to affect or influence in any way or manner, the elections of this commonwealth. It has a tendency to abstract you from your proper duties, and to engender a propensity to intrigue and cunning, qualities utterly inconsistent with the simplicity and candor which ought to belong to the legislators of a free people,—and we do most heartily deprecate, any system of manœuvring, which will make the aforesaid qualities of cunning and duplicity, the graces most to be admired in a member of your honorable bodies.

Your petitioners further represent, that they have always considered legislation as a science, requiring much study and deep investigation. We mean, that legislation, which embraces and satisfies the interests of the community, and by drawing illumination from the past, reaches the future, and comprehends the present. In accomplishing this legislation, we are persuaded that all of you will find employment for all your time and talents, and abundant scope for your most patriotic propensities. In conclusion, we advise you not to cast any slur, upon the principles of democracy, by giving out to the world in anomalous resolutions, that the people are not competent to self government, unless you interpose for their illumination and protection. We are worthy of the trust confided to us by our fathers and the constitution—we are capable of choosing for ourselves—we will mind our business, and do you mind yours, and *then*, we, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Costs upon Costs!

MANY persons are indebted to me for costs on suits brought before me, who perhaps do not think of it. I would be glad they were paid. All who are indebted to me, either on note, book account, or costs of suits, are requested to give me a call *soon*, and by that means prevent additional costs.

Matthew B. Lowrie.

Feb. 7—3t.

Estate of John White, dec.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John White, late of Ohio Township, Allegheny County, Pa. innkeeper, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscriber, living in said Township.

John Way, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 7, 1823—4*

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—1y.

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,
(*Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.*)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Deer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24 1823.—3mo

ALLEN & GRANT,

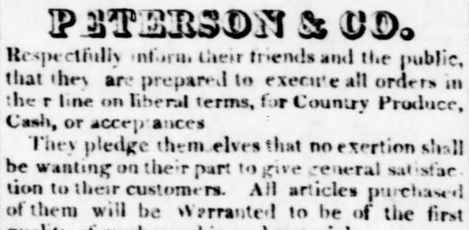
Front Street,

Have just Received, and offer for Sale,

PRIME GREEN COFFEE,
New Orleans Sugar,
COPPER IN SHEETS AND BOTTOMS,
Old Copper, Cod Fish,
GOLD LEAF,
Real Spanish Cigars,
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

Pittsburgh Jan. 24—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12. tfyaM11

Public Notice.

BY virtue of express power and authority, in a Deed of Mortgage and Hypothecation, upon the STEAM BOAT called the GENERAL NEVILLE, her Engine, Machinery, Apparel, Tackle and Furniture, then and now being at Pittsburgh, by William Hill, James Hill and John Hill, which deed bears date on the thirtieth day of April, 1822, I will, on the sixth day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, expose to public sale, at the Auction Store of John Davis, in Pittsburgh, three fourth parts of the said Steam Boat, General Neville, her Engine, Machinery, Apparel, Tackle and Furniture, to satisfy and discharge the arrears due to me on said Mortgage and Hypothecation, if the same be not paid off before that day.

The sale to be for cash only, and the Steam Boat and her appurtenances aforesaid, to be sold and taken in the condition, and at the place she may happen to be at the time of sale.

The exact amount of arrears due to the undersigned will be specified at the time and place of sale.

James Wood.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1823—tf. 15*

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situated on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished; a stable for at least eight horses; two smoke houses, and other conveniencies; a large Garden, stocked with the choisest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Crump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr Robinson & Co's Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of the tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr Bruce's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.

AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—

ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf

HERR & MOWRY,

Have lately received

A LARGE AND REASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES.

ALSO—A complete assortment of the

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

All of which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce.

Market-street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge, Nov. 15, 1822. tf.

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land.

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle Creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

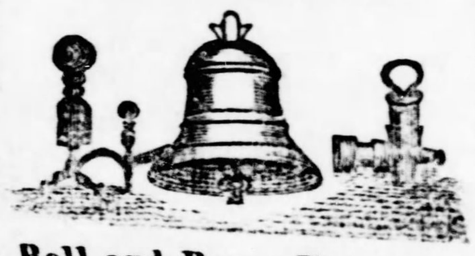
A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

J. GALLAGHER,



Bell and Brass Founder,

HAVING taken the establishment formerly occupied by JAMES BELDEN,

In Second street, two doors east of Wood street,

PITTSBURGH,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

BELLS

For Churches, Court houses, Academys, Factorys, and Taverns, made to any size—ALSO

Still-Cocks and Rivets,
SPELTRE SOLDER, &c.

House Bells

Neatly hung, in any given manner, on moderate terms.

☞ Highest price given for old Brass and Copper.

September 13 1822 6m

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets

June 7

To Let,

THE HOUSE that Mrs. Leslie now occupies, in Fourth, opposite Wood street.

Possession will be given on the first of April next. Inquire of

M. P. Cassilly.

January 10—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6—tf.

Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz:

ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 96 and three-fourth acres, and thirteen perches, on which is erected a Merchant Mill, a Saw Mill, Dwelling House, and other convenient buildings.

ALSO—A tract containing 12 acres, and 82 perches, on which are erected a convenient Dwelling House, stables, shades, a smith shop, an excellent garden, and bee and pleasure yards, all well paled in, besides other valuable improvements

ALSO—A tract containing 69 acres and 98 perches, of the first quality of farming land, well improved, and abounding with stone coal, on which there is an excellent pit open, and many more may be opened; the Steubenville turnpike road to Pittsburgh, passes by the mouth of the pit already opened

ALSO—One tract, situate on the Washington turnpike road with a never failing stream of water running through it. This place is well adapted to the establishment of a Distillery, Tavern stand, Tanyard, Smithshop, Bleach Green, or in short, any business that a mechanic may wish to establish

The above premises are all handsomely and well situated within from a mile to a mile and a half of the flourishing city of Pittsburgh, near the bank of the Ohio river, and immediately in the fork of the two great Western turnpike roads, leading from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, and from Pittsburgh to Washington. The stream which runs through it is the most steady mill stream within fifty miles of Pittsburgh. The mill erected on the first mentioned tract is an excellent Large Stone Building, three stories high, calculated for two water wheels, and four pairs of five feet stones—one half of it might, with little expense, be converted into either a Wool or Cotton Factory. The situation would admit of a Distillery being carried on to any extent, and to good advantage.

ALSO—A tract of land containing 36 acres, situate on the Ohio river, one and a half miles from Pittsburgh. This tract abounds with stone coal, the finest of building stone and timber, the most of which is Locust and Sugartree. It would suit persons of property in or near Allegheny town, or would be worth the notice of any one who wishes to follow boat building or gardening.

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West Elliott.

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GEO. SUTTON,
STEELE & CO.
JOHN DARRAGH, Esq.
MORGAN NEVILLE, Esq. } *Pittsburgh.*

April 6.